FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOFIA REACTION TO REAGAN SPEECH 22 NOVEMBER

AU231045 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] In a speech televised yesterday in the United States, President Ronald Reagan presented the position of his administration on the issue of negotiations with the USSR on reducing nuclear arms. At the same time he announced a plan to deploy the U.S. MX intercontinental missiles in special ground silos. Declaring that the United States is striving for peace, Reagan made the stipulation that peace is not [words indistinct] and that he is thinking of pursuing it in two ways: through negotiations on reducing arms and through constantly increasing and modernizing U.S. military power. This original double peace strategy, as the President himself called it, is based on the once again repeated claim about some "superiority" of the Soviet Union in the military area and on the claim that U.S. weapons have become obsolete. We must remind you that according to the Pentagon plan [words indistinct] MX intercontinental missiles will be deployed in special silos within a small area. The missile system will cost almost $30 billion. As is known, the former plans on deploying this huge nuclear potential in the states of Utah and Colorado met with the strong indignation of the population and the entire Congress.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH POLAND DISCUSSED

AU221027 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Sofia, November 22 (BTA) -- Poland is restoring her positions of cooperation with the socialist countries. Some particularly positive phenomena have been observed in her economic cooperation with the Soviet Union. These statements have been made by Mr Stanislaw Dlugosz, deputy-chairman of the Planning Commission with the Ministerial Council of Poland, in an interview for RABOTNICHESKO DELO today.

Mr Stanislaw Dlugosz underlined that the Soviet Union is rendering all-round help to Poland and that a favourable structure of bilateral trade has been achieved. Cooperation with the Soviet Union has helped Poland create work for part of her industry.

According to Mr Stanislaw Dlugosz, the imperialist discriminating measures against Poland are aimed at hampering her to put her own home in order. He emphasized in this connection that the sanctions have been aimed not only against the Polish Government and the Polish United Worker's Party but against the Polish people as well. Mr Stanislaw Dlugosz pointed out that these sanctions have partly played a positive role for Poland. "The economic blockade has restored to us the realistic and true view on the cooperation with the CMEA member-countries, with whom we have lost touch to a certain extent in the seventies. We now feel once again how deep a sense the economic integration between the socialist community countries has", said Mr Dlugosz.

The interview assessed the economic cooperation between Poland and Bulgaria as exceptionally dynamic. Each five-year period bilateral trade is doubled. Some positive structural changes are taking place, too. At present bilateral exchange of machinery and installations makes up 60 per cent of trade. Bilateral cooperation has been formerly carried out mainly in the sphere of mechanical engineering, chemical industry, electronics and electrical engineering. A new form of bilateral cooperation within the CMEA framework is the help rendered by Bulgaria to Poland in loading well her production capacities.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO ON VIOLATIONS OF LAW

AU221916 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 19 November carries on page 3 a 2,000-word report entitled; "All Are Equal in the Face of the Law" preceded by the following introductory passage:

"The daily RABOTNICHESKO DELO has recently published some materials that pose numerous questions pertaining to our socialist legality. These publications met with a wide response. Every reader's letter devoted to this subject demonstrates overt participation in the struggle for the consolidation of lofty moral virtues in our society. At the same time the letters represent the sharp reaction of our working people against any deviation from the norm of socialist morality, a reaction against any violation and nonobservance of the laws. From the most crucial questions raised by the readers in their letters we have come up with the following poll."

The aforementioned "poll" is composed of the following four questions:

1 -- How would you express the concept of socialist legality and who creates it?

2 -- Are people acquainted with the socialist laws?

3 -- What areas are affected by illegal practices?

4 -- Are the laws strict, just, or lenient?

Women workers from the Vitosha factory are the first to answer the four questions. They stress "equality before the law, regardless of whether you are a worker or a manager," as well as the need to observe and to be acquainted with the law, adding that it should perhaps be necessary to establish "legal consultation bureaus" for workers so that they may be better informed on the laws. Regarding "violations of the law," the workers suggest that they are most frequently committed in the "distribution of housing units" sector and in the access of students to higher educational institutions. Answering the last question, the Vitosha factory workers state that "our laws are neither strict nor liberal; they are just." They add, however, that "in certain cases those who are violating the laws do not suffer the consequences."

The next citizen interviewed is writer Miron Ivanov. He dwells on those who commit violations and suffer punishment because they "have believed that they will be forgiven for everything." He cites similar cases in general terms of people who have violated the law in order to enroll their sons and daughters in universities or find good employment for them.

The third and longest interview on the subject — 1,200 words -- is with Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice. She answers the questions from the point of view of her experience at the Ministry of Justice, explaining how much has been done to improve the citizens' legal education and acquaintance with the law and attributes the majority of "violations" to different reasons, including "lack of control, lack of strictness and discipline," or insufficient "individual consciousness and underestimation of the law." As to the question of whether laws are too strict or too lenient, the minister answers that this depends greatly on the people's individual interpretation and adds that the Ministry of Justice organs are revising and checking on the work of local courts of justice in order to avoid mistakes and shortcomings in this respect.

One additional question is posed to Svetla Daskalova by the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board: "Are there contradictions between the law and its application; is it true that there are many laws and legal instructions that interfere with each other? The minister of justice answers this question by pointing out the "constitutional principle of everyone being equal before the law," which is a guarantee for the correct application of the law, but admits that shortcomings do occur in this respect. In this case she mentions the beneficial role of the superior legal organs, such as the Supreme Court, that checks the legal sentences and decisions which have already been passed.

As to different laws and legal norms contradicting each other, Svetla Daskalova points out the need for frequent amendments and addenda to the law, as "a need imposed by the development of social relations and not an end in itself."

Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 November carries a 2,000-word editorial on page 1 entitled "A Law Is a Law" dealing with recently published materials on the violations of law by "officials" of the interhotel system, of the soft drinks enterprise in Sofia, the Petrol state enterprise and the state advertising company. No officials are named, but the "gross violation of laws on the party of the officials" is pointed out.

The rest of the article elaborates on the need to observe laws and describes the "favorable atmosphere created by the BCP April plenum for a consistent application of the laws in an accurate manner as regards everyone" and cites Todor Zhivkov at the 12th BCP Congress on the subject.

The editorial also points out the illegal practices in "an agroindustrial complex," without specifying which one, where the managers have spent "hundreds and thousands of levas for banquets and receptions." The editorial adds that it is not only those who have given the parties, but also those who have enjoyed them that are guilty, making the following observation in this connection: "Unrelentingly following the Leninist principles of the irrevocability of punishment and of party instructions to hold anyone responsible, regardless of his rank, merits and official position, the state organs are waging a constant struggle against the violators of the law and are imposing the necessary punishment. This struggle is not always waged to the end so that anyone who is guilty may be prosecuted in court. Certain court sentences are still marked by leniency, indulgence and misguided compassion."

Referring to violations of the law in the economic sector, the editorial points out as follows: "The question of socialist legality now particularly pertains to the economic sphere in connection with the application of the new economic mechanism. The greater freedom granted to economic managers, the opportunities they have to use more flexible methods, the encouragement of a sensible creative risk cannot be at the expense of the law, as it is established in the country, and at the expense of discipline. For, even if it is expedient, covenient and advantageous for an enterprise to attain profits in an illegal manner, this is neither expedient, advantageous, nor admissible for the state and for society."

The article closes with the observation that "respect for the law must become the active stand" of each manager, official and individual in the country.

STASZ COMMENTS ON REACAN SPEECH, 'ACCUSATIONS'

LD230940 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0600 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Michal Stasz, our resident correspondent in the United States, reports from New York on last night's television broadcast made by U.S. President Ronald Reagan:

His entire broadcast was, in essence, a continuous deluge of accusations leveled against the Soviet Union, which Reagan described as having initiated the arms race. At the same time, in variance with all the graphic symbols which appeared on the television screen, President Reagan said in the same breath that the United States has maintained military superiority over the Soviet Union, which, according to him, has been the sole guarantee of peace in the world. The height of this controversial so-called solution was the announcement that within the framework of the alleged American endeavors to improve the prospects for peace and disarmament talks, the President has decided to launch a $30 billion arms project for the deployment of 100 MX intercontinental missiles in the state of Wyoming. These missiles, destined to destroy our cities, are termed, in the President's logic, as peace-making, because with their aid it will be possible to force the Soviet Union to engage in talks, which so far it has persistently refused to do.

Reagan also boasted about postwar American initiatives aimed at preserving peace. At the same time he failed to recall the circumstances under which those more than 50,000 Americans, in whose memory a monument was unveiled in Washington last week, had perished. Out of all the letters I receive, Reagan said, those in which children write about their fear of war cause me the greatest concern. But that concern was not apparent from the content of the broadcast. Last night's broadcast will increase still further the anxieties of American children and their parents about the days ahead.

JOINT CSSR-AUSTRIAN PRESS STATEMENT REPORTED

LD192108 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] A joint press statement has been issued at the close of the official visit to the Republic of Austria by Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. It says that during the visit both highest state representatives, Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, exchanged in detail views on the state of bilateral relations and the possibilities of their further development as well as on topical international issues.

During his stay in Vienna CSSR President Gustav Husak met with Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Bruno Kreisky. At this meeting mutual relations and topical international problems were discussed. During talks about the current state of bilateral relations Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger appreciated the progress made in various areas since the state visit to the CSSR by the federal president of Austria. In this connection they also discussed issues in which improvement and further positive development should be achieved.

In the joint press statement Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger emphasized the the importance and usefulness of the development of contacts between official representatives and between the people and nations of both states, and stated that they are in favor of the expansion of such contacts. Both highest representatives noted that the work of the general Austrian-Czechoslovak Joint Commission has had a favorable impact on the development of mutual relations. They also appreciated the activity of other joint commissions.

Both highest state representatives exchanged views on the current state of bilateral economic relations and on the possibilities of their development. They noted positive trends in these relations which should lead in particular to the mutually beneficial and more balanced growth in trade exchange. At the same time however they voiced their conviction that between enterprises of both countries there still exist uptapped possibilities, especially in the field of industrial cooperation and joint course of action on third markets. Both sides will reexamine possibilities for scientific and technological cooperation.

Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger voiced their desire to develop and intensify cooperation in the field of culture, education and sciences. They expect that this will contribute to the improvement of mutual knowledge and understanding between the people of both states and the encouragement of goodneighborly relations. They took note with satisfaction of the 3-year program concluded recently on the basis of the cultural agreement of 22 November 1977. They welcomed the holding of the Days of Austrian culture planned in this program, which are to be opened in Prague in October next year, and of the Czechoslovak cultural days in Austria planned in autumn 1984.

Both sides were united in noting the positive development in examining humanitarian questions in relation to Austria and stressed that humanitarian cases should be tackled in the spirit of goodneighborliness and with regard to the provisions of the Helsinki Final Act. Both sides also discussed questions concerning tourism between them and welcomed concrete measures already carried or planned aimed at improving it. Further possibilities of easing border crossing will be examined.

During the visit the ministers of foreign affairs of both states signed an agreement on questions of common interest concerning nuclear installations, an agreement on cooperation in health service, a treaty on legal aid in penal cases and an extradiction treaty. The Czechoslovak minister of foreign trade and the Austrian minister of finance signed a government agreement on cooperation and mutual assistance in customs.

During discussions on the international situation both sides voiced serious concern at growing international tension. They stressed the need to make effective efforts to prevent the situation from becoming even worse, to maintain detente and to encourage it through the development of bilateral and multilateral cooperation. They are also resolved to contribute, in the current situation in accordance with their possibilities, to maintaining detente.

Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger stated furthermore that all contentious issues and international conflict should be resolved by peaceful means in the strict observance of international law and in particular of the principles and norms of the UN Charter. At the same time it is essential that in interstate relations states renounce the use of force or the threat of force. Both sides agreed that the elimination of the existing hotpoints of tension in the world and the ending of the arms race as well as a transition to effective disarmament measures while maintaining equilibrium at the lowest possible level is of substantial significance.

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and Austria advocate open dialogue between East and West and effective steps to strengthen the necessary confidence. Both sides stressed the importance of American-Soviet talks on medium-range nuclear weapons systems in Europe and talks on the reduction of nuclear strategic arms. They voiced hope that these talks will bring soon positive results. Both sides confirmed that they will, in keeping with the aims and principles of the United Nations, actively support this world organization so that it can discharge its role in strengthening world peace and international security and tackling international problems.

Gustav Husak and Rudolf Kirchschlaeger pointed to the obligations of their respective governments arising from the provisions of the CSCE Final Act and agreed that for the encouragement of confidence and cooperation and thereby also for increasing security in Europe the total implementation of these provisions is of great significance. They voiced their hope that the Madrid meeting will as soon as possible reach a positive conclusion and that it will give new impulses to the process of easing of tension. They stressed the need for a balanced and comprehensive final document while the convening of a conference on measures aimed at strengthening confidence and security and on disarmament in Europe is also of importance. The draft of the final document, tabled by neutral and nonaligned states, constitutes an appropriate base for the positive conclusion of the Madrid meeting.

The president of the CSSR and the federal president of the Republic of Austria voiced their satisfaction with the course and results of the state visit. They assessed their talks as a useful contribution to the further development of relations and intensification of cooperation between Austria and the CSSR and also as a contribution to detente and cooperation in Europe. President of the CSSR Gustav Husak has invited Federal Chancellor of the Republic of Austria Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be agreed by diplomatic means, the joint statement issued at the end of the official visit to Austria by Gustav Husak, president of the republic, says.

JELINEK CALLS KOHOUT ACTION 'PROVOCATIVE FARCE'

AU221345 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 82 p 2

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "An Embarrasing Farce"]

[Text] The subersive anticommunist centers in the West, specialists in inciting and sowing hatred, do not allow themselves even a moment's rest. With the perseverence of poisoners of the international atmosphere, they produce provocations against everything that serves the cause of peace, good neighborliness and understanding among nations. Their latest product, exceedingly embarrassing and ridiculous, is the scenario of a provocative farce in which the main role was assigned to Pavel Kohout. On Wednesday this moss-grown, half-forgotten skirmisher of Czechoslovak exile arrived in Prague by plane from the FRG, without the necessary documents or entry visa. In the transit area he met his daughter from his second marriage, which Kohout himself ended by divorce 20 years ago. Presently he departed for Zurich, Switzerland, and in the evening he already showed up in Vienna, his residence in exile. As can be seen, the stage managers of the farce spared no expense. Meanwhile, Kohout's wife summoned a press conference in Vienna and the noisy extras made up of the rightwing bourgeois press entered the stage -- among them, regrettably, even prominent Austrian information media people. Kohout's peice of comedy might have been passed off with a wave of one's hand, if....

Whenever elements of a positive development appear on the international stage, be it the resumption of the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation or meetings and talks between representatives of socialist and capitalist states, the eternally same sources in the West always unleash torrents or poison -- printed trash and all kinds of forged "memoires," slander, fabrications and exhibitionistic gestures directed against the socialist states. They are accurately timed and targeted. The DPA press agency called Kohout's provocation a "demonstrative gesture on the occasion of CSSR President Gustav Husak's visit to Vienna," while REUTER stresses that the action was "timed to coincide with Gustav Husak's visit to Austria." Indeed, certain circles of the extreme imperialist reaction, which maintain centers of espionage and subversion and laboratories for ideological erosion, view our president's visit to Austria with displeasure. Because, and only because, it is an expression of good will and of mutually beneficial cooperation between states and nations and because of its purpose and mission is to contribute to eliminating obstacles standing in the way of fruitful, peaceful relations in Europe.

The enemies of detente and an improved international atmosphere have long fingers which apparently reach into the country of our southern neighbor, Austria. They have the temerity to organize actions that are incompatible with the interests of both our countries and which are, ultimately, directed against the Austrian Government's official policy. After all, at the reception given in honor of Comrade Husak, Austrian President Kirchschlaeger spoke at length about the things that we share, about the "will to have good-neighborly relations based on mutual trust and mutual friendship." In inflating the "Kohout affair," some Austrian information media, including those run by the state, have "forgotten" the Austrian president's official position....

Now, in the course of a state visit in particular there is no time and no place for anti-Czechoslovak campaigns, which insult our people and, ultimately, do harm also to the interests of the Austrian people. No one should threfore be allowed to disparage CSSR President Gustav Husak's visit to Austria, the positive results of which are awaited, undoubtedly with justified hopes, by the people of both countries.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS ESTABLISHED WITH LESOTHO

LD221244 Prague CTK in English 1157 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Prague -- Diplomatic relations between Czechoslovakia and the Kingdom of Lesotho on the level of embassies were established on November 17, 1982.

A joint statement on the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries was signed in Copenhagen by Lesotho Ambassador Odilon Tlaco Sefako and Czechoslovak Charge d'Affaires Lubomir Molnar.

AMENDMENTS TO SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN DISCUSSED

AU221804 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "This Year and Next Year"]

[Excerpts] Important changes in internal and external economic conditions that occurred toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties made it necessary to change somewhat the original intentions fo the Seventh 5-Year Plan, whose final form was adopted as a law in the first half of this year. Some structural changes in production and marketing have already been carried out; other changes are being implemented or prepared. In connection with the aforementioned changes, the dynamism of national economic development has been temporarily reduced. The gradual renewal of this dynamism is envisaged for the remaining part of the seventh quinquennium, beginning next year.

For the most part, our production sphere has responded positively to the called-for changes, which is borne out by the generally balanced fulfillment of this year's tasks, according to the report on national economic defelopment in the first half of the year.

The degree of understanding of the needs of the national economy in the enterprises varies. A brief balance sheet for the past 10 months in Central Bohemia shows that so far the industrial enterprises have been fulfilling the plan in all its indices and that they promise to turn out 1.5 day's worth of additional production from saved materials and energy. Somewhat different is the situation in South Moravia where the enterprises fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan for the first half of the year. However, in the third quarter of the year the development was curtailed, which meant the edge was lost. In the July-October period the region failed to fulfill the planned tasks for the first time in 12 years.

The situation in West Slovakia is different again. The region's start in the year was not as successful as expected but the enterprises are now assiduously trying to make up for the arrears, and the conditions that have been created so far suggest that they will succeed in it. What is less favorable, however, is the fact that shift intensity in the region is declining and that there is no harmony between labor productivity growth and the growth of wages. In East Bohemia, in the course of the year, the supraordinated bodies lowered the plans for some enterprises without consulting the regional party bodies. It is becoming apparent that the reduction was not fully justified -- the softened plan will be overfulfilled.

The scheming approach of some managers of economic production units and enterprises to even plan fulfillment is a negative phenomenon. After the creation of prerequisites for plan fulfillment, they are letting up in their efforts and feigning all kinds of difficulties which prevent them from adopting a higher plan for the following year. In Central Bohemia, two in five enterprises are sending out signals that they will not fulfill the plan in one to three indices. And in their draft plans for next year, a considerable part of the enterprises deviate from the directive for the plan, asking for more manpower and wages than is commensurate with the amount of goods they want to ensure.

A fierce struggle will still have to be waged to fulfill this year's planned tasks. It will be necessary to come to terms with both the objective causes (whose objective nature, however, is by no means a reason to sit with folded hands, doing nothing) and the subjective causes, which stem from diverse attitudes and approaches to tasks. If the dynamism of industrial production is to register again a marked growth in the years to come, the fundamental prerequisite is the fulfillment of this year's tasks. It is impossible to back off from this; everywhere that the supraordinated economic bodies are making the situation for their enterprises easier (be it only within the framework of the so-called dissolution of the sector's or branch's contingency funds), they are doing the national economy a disservice. The inadequate management standards in such supraenterprise agencies is then reflected in the carefree attitude of many an enterprise director who does not fulfill the plan in the belief that no conclusions would be drawn from it anyway. These are false, aberrant and harmful stands.

It would be an inexcusable mistake if we squandered anything of the edge that was accomplished in the first half of the year. On the contrary, it is necessary to concentrate all efforts on making the positive development continue so that the final report on the results for the whole year may show more assets than the semiannual report.

No one pretends that the present situation is easy and the solution of the problems simple. However, all the difficulties and problems must not tie our hands but must encourage us to solve and overcome them even more tenaciously. This is the only possible, and necessary, approach to the fulfillment of the program formulated by the 16th party congress.

MAZAL REVIEWS SOVIET BOOK ON CAPITALIST MANAGEMENT

AU161220 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 12 November 1982 on page 4 carries a 2,100-word Jaroslav Mazal article entitled "Reducing Risks in Decisionmaking; Soviet Scientist's Discoveries About Management in American Companies." The article reviews an anthology of articles by Prof Valeriy Ivanovich Tereschchenko, the 81-year-old "nestor of Soviet science on organization and management," published by the Nauka publishing house in Moscow. In his book review, Mazal pays special attention to Tereshchenko's "insights accumulated during three decades in the United States where he lectured at colleges and was an adviser of large industrial and agricultural companies." According to Mazal, Tereshchenko's theories have encountered a "broad response" in the Soviet Union and "are not without interest" for Czechoslovakia.

Mazal first deals with the importance Tereshchenko attributes to the optimal utilization of highly qualified personnel. On the basis of Tereshchenko's personal experience, he describes how meticulously American companies see to it that highly qualified people do not have to "waste their time" doing jobs that do not require their skills, and deplores that "people with great experience and expertise, people who could give society a great deal, who could do much more than they actually do for the great cause of building communism, are often forced to spend their otherwise precious time on all kinds of cumbersome administrative jobs, only because it is personally required of them."

Mazal then turns to the Soviet economist's experience with the use of telephones in U.S. companies. He quotes him as saying that it is customary for U.S. employees to use the company telephone for private business during working hours. According to Tereshchenko, this "seemingly benign approach is, from the economic point of view, more beneficial than prohibiting the use of official telephones for private purposes and checking on whether this is being complied with." To illustrate the use of telephones in the United States, Mazal also quotes Tereshchenko's juxtaposition of two typical telephone conversations. The first is said to be characteristic of the Soviet Union:

"I would like to talk to Comrade Ivanov."

"Comrade Ivanov is not here."

"Can you tell me where he is -- has he gone somewhere, is he outside the factory, is he on a tour of duty?" You ask again and hear:

"I have told you that he is not here. How am I supposed to know where he is? Call him later!"

In the United States, on the other hand, "official telephone calls follow a routine pattern. You call, let us say, General Electric and hear a calm, pleasant voice: 'General Electric, Miss Johnson speaking.' You ask: 'Could I talk to Mr Smith?' And she answers: 'Mr Smith is out of town right now. Taking his place is Mr Corney. His number is such and such. Would you like to be connected with him immediately?'"

According to Tereshchenko, there was yet another "trifle" he experienced while in the United States -- the "strict observance of the usual schedule, which means the opposite of rush work." Mazal quotes the Soviet economist's view that "self-sacrifice in work is a great and commendable thing, but only when it is necessary and expedient. When self-sacrifice is merely a product of poor organization and one's own lack of discipline, then it is a crime committed against oneself and society because man is the most precious of all production resources."

"Remarkable," according to Mazal, are also the Soviet scientist's "insights connected with the American practice of evaluating people and the endeavor there to maintain a certain inner harmony within the individual collectives." On the basis of Tereshchenko's U.S. experiences, Mazal says that in the U.S. it is customary not only for supervisors to rate their subordinates and for professors to rate their students but that the rating system also works the other way around. According to Tereshchenko, "this method is an excellent means of exercising control 'from below.' It forces the supervisors to practice self-control, reduces to the minimum the number of all kinds of anonymous complaints and helps to establish a wholesome psychological climate within the whole work collective." Mazal cautions that "it is obvious that this method also has its drawbacks" and that "its application under socialist conditions can, surely, trigger a number of justified objections," but he adds that "nonetheless, according to the Soviet expert's view, the method of psychological evaluations by workers and employees deserves attention."

Mazal concludes the article by saying: "It would be incorrect, notes Tereshchenko, to draw the conclusion that the American experience in developing the science of management and organization is something completely new for us and that we are forced to play the role of a pupil in elementary school. He refers, among other things, to Lenin's words stressing the need to study foreign experiences in the area of organization theory and modern management.

"The fact is that the socialist economy provides enormous scope for the creative application of the modern scientific foundations of organizations and management. It is necessary to know them, to know their good and bad sides and to be able to usefully apply their findings and methods in our production conditions. Professional literature, both original and translated, is available to our managers in ample numbers. Our well-informed periodicals publish synopses about what is new in the world in the area of management. Therefore, no excuses in this respect are acceptable...."

SOCIALIST MOVIE MAKERS CONCLUDE MEETING

AU191155 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 18 Nov 82 p 2

[CTK report in column "International Relations"]

[Text] A 2-day session of representatives of TV and film industry unions of the socialist countries ended in Prague yesterday with the signing of protocols on mutual cooperation and with the adoption of final documents. At the end of their deliberations, the participants appealed to the TV and movie makers of the world to support the policy of peace and understanding among nations with their work.

BRIEFS

COMPUTER-RELATED FIGURES -- According to candidate of sciences Stanislav Adamec of the academy of economics [vysoka skola economicka], almost 80,000 persons are now working in data processing in the CSSR, and thousands of others are indirectly participating in the research or production of computers. The value of computers exceeds Kcs20 billion, and data processing costs Kcs6 billion annually. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Nov 82 p 5 AU]

VISITING USSR CULTURAL DELEGATION -- In Prague on 11 November, Czech Minister of Culture Milan Klusak had talks with a visiting delegation of the Soviet ministry of culture, led by USSR Deputy Minister of Culture Georgiy Ivanov. The delegation is attending a festival of Russian and Soviet drama works in the CSSR. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Nov 82 p 8 AU]

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH -- According to Academician Bohumil Kvasil, president of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the academy's current scientific-research base consists of 128 scientific worksites with a staff of almost 15,000. Of these, the Slovak Academy of Sciences has 46 scientific worksites and staff of 4,700. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Nov 82 p 3 AU]

SLOVAK MEDICAL SITUATION -- According to Emil Matejicek, Slovak minister of health, in the last 15 years the number of hospital beds in Slovakia has increased from 4,711 to 54,805 and the expenditures for medication from Kcs280 million to almost Kcs1.2 billion annually. The number of employees of the Slovak health sector already exceeds 100,000; 16,963 of them are physicians. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

WOOL IMPORTS -- The CSSR has almost 90 percent of its wool needs by imports. These imports cost Kcs1.6 billion in foreign currency annually. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Nov 82 p 2 AU]

REAGAN DECISION ON MX MISSILES REPORTED

LD230928 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] U.S. President Reagan has announced the stationing of 100 nuclear intercontinental MX missiles at an airforce base in the state of Wyoming. Reagan announced his decision yesterday in a message addressed to Congress. The new nuclear missiles are to be operational by the end of 1986. Only last weekend THE NEW YORK TIMES, referring specifically to the MX program, accused the President of heightening the danger of a nuclear war with his policy of arms escalation.

MX Plans Criticized

LD222236 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] In March this year the U.S. Senate subcommittee called for a temporary halt to the construction of the MX missile until a final decision on its deployment had been taken by the U.S. President. Tonight the U.S. President will announce his decision on the manner of deployment of this new first-strike weapon. Guenther Deckwerth comments:

Irrespective of which type of deployment the U.S. President has decided on -- a land, sea or air-based deployment -- this decision will, if the U.S. Congress follows the President, speed up the arms race and further lower the threshold for a preventive war.

Retired U.S. Admiral John Lee has said that the MX marks the beginning of an arms race without end. U.S. arms monopolies and the U.S. President want the MX -- with testing intended in January and deployment envisaged by Reagan's strategic program for 1986 -- to achieve military superiority and a drastic increase in potential for a nuclear first strike. According to information to date the MX intercontinental ballistic missile has ten independently targetable nuclear warheads of 600 kilotons of TNT each, a range of 11,000 km, and is accurate to within 90 meters. It thus has more than three times the number of warheads, twice the nuclear explosive power and twice the accuracy of the present Minuteman-III, of which 550 have been deployed. A single MX missile, and the plans of the present U.S. Administration provide for 226 of them, has 440 times the explosive power of the Hiroshima bomb. To put it another way, scientists have calculated that in the course of all wars waged so far in history the total quantity of explosive used does not exceed 10 megatons, so that a single MX missile with its six megatons, has over half of this quantity.

In view of these facts anybody who thinks at all must ask how much farther the perversion represented by the development and production of means of mass destruction will be carried? In view of these facts must it not be clear to everybody that there is nothing more important than peace and no alternative to a freeze on the development, production and deployment and a subsequent abolition of nuclear arms?

In the U.S. state of Utah, where it was planned to deploy land-based MX missiles, 60 percent of the population voted last year against the MX missile and only 20 percent were in favor. There were similar results in Nevada, and the voting in the Congress mditerm elections held this year made it clear that the great majority of the U.S. people is against the production of further and new weapons of mass destruction.

The coalition against the MX, which was formed this summer in Washington and which in addition to two former admirals also includes trade union leaders, bishops and members of black working groups in the U.S. Congress, expressed its rejection in four points:

The MX will threaten world security and increase the danger of a nuclear war; it is superfluous because the United States already possesses almost 10,000 nuclear warheads in its arsenals; for the U.S. West the construction of such a system of silos will be an environmental catastrophe, and at a time when social programs are being cut, the project is an outright waste of money.

How far these protests will be reflected in the coming weeks and months in the U.S. Congress remains to be seen. The chairman of the subcommittee for the approval of defense expenditure has already announced an application for blocking funds for the MX.

JOINT STATEMENT BY SED, FLEMISH SP ISSUED

AU222053 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20/21 Nov 82

[Joint statement by SED and Socialist Party of Belgium on the visit of a SED delegation to Belgium]

[Text] Brussels (ADN) -- Within the framework of the traditional relations of many years between the SED and the Socialist Party (Flemish Socialists), a delegation of the SED headed by Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, visited Belgium at the invitation of the Socialist Party.

On this occasion there was a comprehensive exchange of views on international developments, on political and economic questions. In this connection broad attention was given to the problems of security and disarmament in Europe and in the world. Both parties expressed deep concern over the extraordinary aggravation of the international climate. They regard the prevention of the danger of a nuclear inferno as the most important task of all forces interested in the peace and security of the peoples. Both parties agreed that there is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente and peaceful coexistence of states with diverse social systems.

The SED and the Socialist Party support all proposals that result in a mutual dismantling of the nuclear and conventional armed forces and armaments on the basis of the principle of equal security.

The representatives of the SED and the Socialist Party expressed satisfaction with the consultations. They agreed to further develop the relations between the two parties.

At the invitation of the SED, a delegation of the Socialist Party will visit the GDR in 1983.

STAMBOLIC ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT 22 NOVEMBER

LD221448 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1240 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Berlin, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, arrived for an official and friendly visit to the GDR today at the invitation of Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker presented to Stambolic members of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee who were present at the welcoming ceremony: Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber; and also Herman Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann, Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Erich Mielke, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann and other officials.

Several thousand Berlin citizens were present at the airport welcoming ceremony.

Petar Stambolic was accompanied by Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and other officials.

Official talks began this afternoon. On the Yugoslav side are Mito Pejovski, member of the Federal Executive Council; Mirko Ostojic, deputy secretary for foreign affairs; Ljubomir Majeric, Yugoslav ambassador to Berlin; and their associates, participating alongside Petar Stambolic. In addition to Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, on the GDR side are Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to Belgrade.

Honecker, Stambolic Open Talks

LD221454 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1351 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, met on Monday afternoon at the GDR State Council buildings in Berlin for a discussion. Official talks began later between the two heads of state and representatives of the two sides.

Petar Stambolic earlier paid tribute at the Berlin Unter den Linden monument to the victims of fascism and militarism. During a solemn wreath-laying ceremony, he was accompanied by the GDR Deputy Premier Wolfgang Rauchfuss. In silent rememberance to the unforgotten work of millions of people against fascism and war, and for peace and international understanding, the Yugoslav head of state bowed before the eternal flame.

During their friendly meeting at the GDR State Council building, Erich Honecker and Petar Stambolic noted with satisfaction that cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslavia has developed well. The friendly relations between the two countries are being successfully shaped in the spirit of the meeting and agreements concluded by Erich Honecker and Josip Broz Tito and have reached a high level. Hence good prerequisites exist for their continued development. The statesmen attached particular importance to the comradely relations between the SED and LCY as a reliable basis for further strengthening all-round cooperation.

The two sides concurred in stressing that in view of the unsettled, disquieting situation in the world, securing peace is the key issue of the present. It is important for all people of good will to unite in the struggle to preserve peace and avert a nuclear war. Erich Honecker and Petar Stambolic stressed their countries' readiness to continue in the future with all their might to help improve the world situation.

ADN Report on Talks

LD222206 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1708 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Petar Stambolic, president f the SFRY Presidency, held official talks Monday afternoon in the presence of other leading public figures from both countries.

The two statesmen briefed each other on developments in their countries. Erich Honecker paid tribute to the outstanding initiatives of the working people of the GDR in implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress. He described the progress of the unity of economic and social policies as a strong driving force in this creative work and in this connection explained to his guest the SED's economic strategy for the 1980's.

Petar Stambolic described the activities of the communists and the other working people of the SFRY in meeting the guidelines of the 12th LCY Congress. He dealt with issues concerned with the SFRY's economic policy, which, he stressed, is aimed at economic stability.

Proceeding from the firm determination of both sides to continue the expansion of cooperation and further strengthen friendship and mutual trust, Erich Honecker and Petar Stambolic conducted a discussion on issues related to deepening political contacts and making use of all possibilities for the establishment of long-term economic relations.

The statesmen paid great attention to the international situation. They referred with deep concern to the dangerous worsening of the situation in various regions of the world. The two men agreed that today it is more urgent than ever to intensify the joint actions by all forces working for peace, security, disarmament, detente and equal cooperation. The most pressing issue is to achieve concrete progress in arms limitation and in disarmament, particularly in the field of nuclear weapons. Turning to the Madrid meeting, Erich Honecker and Petar Stambolic emphasized the willingness of their states to do everything in their power to ensure that the meeting has a successful outcome, with a substantial and balanced final document. They paid tribute to the constructive contribution made in this respect by the neutral and nonaligned participating states.

Taking part in the talk, which was conducted in a cordial and open atmosphere, were:

On the GDR's behalf: Gunter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the GDR section of the joint GDR-SFRY committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs; Frank-Joachim Herrmann, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, secretary of state and chief of the Chancery of the Chairman of the GDR State Council; and Ralph Hartmann, GDR ambassador to the SFRY.

On the SFRY's behalf: Dr Mito Pejovski, member of the SFRY Federal Executive Council and chairman of the SFRY section of the joint GDR-SFRY committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation; Mirko Ostojie, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; and Ljubomir Majeric, Yugoslav ambassador to the GDR.

TANJUG Report on Talks

LD222318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- In the official talks between Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, which began in a cordial and friendly atmosphere this afternoon, views were exchanged on the development of bilateral relations and on current international issues which are of interest to the two countries.

The development to date of bilateral, and in particular economic, cooperation was positively assessed. Erich Honecker evoked memories of President Tito, for whom he has a high respect, saying that at that time the foundations of broad cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR were laid.

In the talks particular attention was paid to measures to promote further bilateral, in particular economic, relations. It was said that the high level of cooperation realized so far represented the basis for their further promotion, on the basis of lasting and more long-term measures of linking up through industrial cooperation, specialization and ventures in third markets. The cooperation by social and political organizations in the development of friendly cooperation as a whole was positively assessed.

As learned, Petar Stambolic invited Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council and general secretary of the SED Central Committee, to visit Yugoslavia. This was accepted with pleasure.

During the talks on international issues Honecker and Stambolic expressed concern about the worsening of international relations and both noted that the arms race is one of the causes of this situation. The need was stressed for the earliest possible substantial negotiations to halt the arms race within the UN framework, for a conference on disarmament and other forms of negotiations that would lead to positive results.

Stambolic and Honecker spoke about their countries' efforts to overcome the state of tension and of worsened economic relations, stressing that the fruitful and varied cooperation between Yugoslavia and the GDR is acquiring significance because it is being implemented at a time of an increasingly complex international situation, of a serious crisis of detente and deepening of the gap between developed and developing countries. It was stressed that recently in Europe, too, disruptions in normal economic trends have taken place. The need to halt the arms race was pointed out, and that on European soil, where immense quantities of destructive arms are already stationed, new nuclear missiles cannot be stationed.

It is necessary to continue the spirit of Helsinki and invest efforts to conclude the Madrid CSCE meeting positively. In this connection reference was made to the efforts by the nonaligned and neutral countries of Europe for a constructive outcome of the Madrid meeting. It was also noted that the worsening of the international situation is the result of crisis hotbeds in the Near and Middle East, Africe, Asia and the Caribbean. Due to Israel's expanionist policy there are constant threats to world peace. The need was therefore stressed for broad international action in order to ensure a just and lasting solution of the Middle East problem. This is possibly only by implementing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and a national state, along with the recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. In talks on the situation in Africa it was stressed that there is hope that African countries will overcome the difficulties that have arised at the OAU, because this organization is very significant for the preservation of independence and economic development of African countries.

Petar Stambolic spoke of the demonstration of lasting values and goals of the Nonaligned Movement in the excerbated international situation and he said that although the Nonaligned Movement is not immune to the present worsening of the international situation, the majority of nonaligned countries manifest intensified readiness to be actively involved in the overcoming of the present difficult situation. The forthcoming nonaligned summit in Delhi should determine the chief directions of the action by the nonaligned countries to overcome the existing exacerbations in the equitable dialogue of all countries, along with consolidation of peace, security and international cooperation. Honecker (?stressed) the role and contribution on the nonaligned countries in consolidating peace, in efforts to resolve complex international problems and difficulties in international economic relations. It was particularly pointed out during the talks that the present difficulties affect mostly the developed countries and it was stressed that developed countries should extend greater help to developing countries to overcome the present great difficulties that they face because this is of significance for the stability of international relations.

Officials Attend Dinner

LD222330 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1945 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Berlin, 22 Nov (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, gave a dinner in the State Council building in Berlin's Marx-Engels Platz in honor of Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency.

Other members of the GDR party and state leadership as well as public figures in the Yugoslav guest's official delegation also attended.

At the start of the festive evening, which began with the singing of the national athems of the GDR and Yugoslav, Erich Honecker and Petar Stambolic paid tribute to the positive development in relations between the two states.

Present at the dinner were members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber; Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Werner Felfe, Joachim Herrmann Heinz Hoffmann, Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Konrad Naumann, Alfred Neumannm, Paul Verner and Werner Jarowinsky, Guenter Kleiber, Inge Lange, Guenter Schabowski and Gerhard Schuerer, Prof Luthar Kolditz, president of the GDR National Front National Council; Dr Manfred [illegible]lach, Prof Heinrich Homann and Dr Ernst Mecklenburg, deputy chairmen of the Council of State; Manfred Flegel, Wolgang Rauchfuss and Rudolph Schulze, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers; other members of the SED Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, including Ministers of Foreign Affairs Oskar Fischer, members of the presidiums of the People's Chamber and of the Council of State. Other public figures in the GDR and outstanding working people of the capital were also present.

IMPERIALIST CONFRONTATION DEMANDS ARMED DEFENSE

LD222338 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Defense Minister Army Gen Heinz Hoffman stressed today that the confrontation course of imperialism makes high demands on the armed defense of the socialist community. This applies also to the National People's Army's scientific work. For this reason the further deliberate and rational utilization of scientific knowledge on the part of national defense is indispensable for the reliable defense of socialist achievements and the safeguarding of peace. The minister was speaking at an event at which 18 collectives were awarded the Friedrich Engels prize on the occasion of the forthcoming 162d anniversary of the birth of the first working class military theoretician.

CATHOLICS CONFERENCE CONDEMNS NATO POLICY

AU222058 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 18 November the eighth meeting of the Berlin conference of European Catholics continued in Berlin in six working groups that discussed topical aspects of the peace work of the Christians of Catholic faith. The results of these discussions will be published in a message to the Catholics of Europe. The working groups termed the achievement of peace the most important task at present. Speakers from several countries supported the creation of nuclear-free zones and confidence-building measures. For instance, the former Portuguese President Francisco da Costa Gomes said that the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missles in central Europe would be a great threat to all countries of our continent, and the Netherlands theologian Maria Theresia Hoehne-Sparborth referred to the connection between intensive imperialist armament and the striving for profit. Several delegates spoke out in favor of convening a conference on European disarmament.

At special meetings of women, youth and Christian publishers, the importance of disarmament and peace was also stressed. "At the meeting of young participants of the meeting, young Catholics from the GDR stressed that they basically understand the peace work as support for the policy of the GDR Government that is directed at preserving peace.

FRG DAILY ON CHURCH 'PEACE DECADE'

DW221412 Frankfurt FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU in German 22 Nov 82 p 3

[Karl-Heinz Baum report]

[Summary] Berlin -- The members of the church board of East Berlin's Samaritan congregation recently advocated leasing their church and holding future religious services in the congregation hall. Although most of the congregation members supported this, the decision was not put into practice, because the church leadership vetoed it. Tuesday night, the 700 seats and well over 500 standing-room places in the corridors were not enough. More than 100 patrons had to listen from outside to the peace service, during which the superintendent of the Friedrichshain Ecclesiastical district, Ingrid Laudien, gave the sermon, and GDR writer Stefan Heym read from his work "Ashaver" which so far has not been published in the GDR.

Some of the churchgoers may have come to listen to one of Stefan Heym's readings. However, church functions during the past 10 days, the period that the Protestant churches in the GDR had proclaimed "a peace decade," were much more heavily attended than usual.

"In Halle Saale about 13,000 people, who had earlier attended services in seven churches in the city, marched on a 'quiet path' to the Marktkirche downtown. Monday night several hundred religious people met with the bishop of the Saxon church provinces and chairman of the church federation, Werner Krusche, for a peace prayer in the Magdeburg Cathedral, and approximately 100 congregation members participated in the community meeting at the Emanual Church in East Berlin that dealt with questions concerning disarmament and armament." The Samaritan Church was "well filled" when "writer Rudolf Schneider -- who calls himself a 'radical pacifist' -- municipal youth vicar Michael Passauer, songwriter Gerhard Schoene and the young-generation writers Lutz Rathenow, Rainer Rosenthal and Margarete Noack appeared within the framework of church services."

What was striking, was the large proportion of young people, "especially those age 16 to 20," just as had been the case in other peace meetings in the GDR churches earlier, for example in the Dresden Kreuzkirche in mid-February or during the peace workshop in East Berlin in June.

"This year's peace decade of the Protestant churches in the GDR was held under the guiding words 'fear, confidence, peace.' Just as in the years before, the symbol chosen was the memorial of Soviet artist Vuchetich, that is to say, the statue that forges swords into plowshares. Since the synod of the church federation in late September had waived the further production of Swords Into Plowshares stickers, suspected by the state as being antisocialist, there was a state printing permit this time for the symbol; however, not for the sticker, but for 20,000 posters and 100,000 bookmarks. Their use remained strictly limited to the ecclesiastical sphere.

"During the 10 days, the effort of both sides, the state as well as the church, to avoid conflicts was quite evident. This may be attributable to the fact that neither the SED nor the churches desired an open conflict just prior to the opening of the Lutheran year, the commemoration of the reformer's 500th birthday. Granted, here and there representatives of the church hierarchy were summoned to serious talks with state authorities; yet, as far as it is known, there has not been any direct intervention. But then, the means of state pressure have become more subtle, too. Thus, a youngster heard from his father that his attendance at one of the functions would entail direct effects on the career of the parents. The father said, at any rate, that he had been warned in the factory. Young people were asked by the plant party secretary what had induced them to attend a 'function hostile to the state.'

"This kind of 'workover' of individuals probably seems to be more promising to the SED than an open debate, especially since nobody can afterwards refer to remarks made during such private talks."

Municipal youth vicar Michael Passauer had said in the Samaritan Church that "peacemakers are not particularly popular anywhere in the world." Probably for the purpose of proving just that, an official GDR representative who participated in a discussion round, invoked Chancellor Helmut Kohl as king's evidence. The chancellor, he said, had stated in government declaration that "creating peace without arms" is a dangerous illusion. The youthful churchgoers in the GDR are not convinced by this tacit agreement between those governing in Germany (East) and Germany (West). "One of them had written on a piece of paper in the church vestibule: 'Be it in the West, be it in the East, nuclear missiles must rust'"; others immediately wrote their signatures underneath.

Time and again the subject of the "militarization of the GDR society" plays a role that the consistorial president of the Berlin-Brandenburg church, Manfred Stolpe, mentioned at the opening meeting in Potsdam. "The young people had collected signatures for a ban of war toys. One of them said that one must not pretend as though it were still 'granddad's war' that was at stake now." Women discussed whether they must not refuse induction to military service. They said that "especially the women must crash the circle of violence and evade all forms of violence as a means for solving conflicts."

The church yielded in the conflict over the stickers, "for the sake of peace." Now, hardly any function passes without hearing a song that was sung for the first time during the peace workshop in Erloeserkirche: "Everybody needs his bread, his wine, for there must be peace without fear, plowshares smelted from rifles and guns so that we will live together in peace." Probably it was not unjustified that Manfred Stolpe had praised "representatives of a church who 'clearly rejected the spirit and the logic of deterrence at the synod in Halle,' and the imagination of the young people in their activities for peace and disarmament in East and West."

HAMBURG BILD REPORTS GDR STRIKES, FOOD SHORTAGES

DW230757 Hamburg BILD in German 20 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Article signed C.C.]

[Text] Dresden, 20 November -- The "GDR" is in the worst supply crisis since the war. In many shops there is no meat, lard, milk or vegetables, and lately not even rolled oats and edible oil. Strikes have been organized in a number of "GDR" factories. On factory grounds near Dresden, workers shouted: "We demand better supplies! We want meat and vegetables!"

In Boehlen and Espenhain (near Leipzig), factory managers asked the People's Police for help against the strikers, and the People's Police marched in. Only then did the strikers go to work.

At the Premnitz (near Potsdam) chemical fibers factory, the night shift went on strike, because the factory management was unable to supply the cafeteria with food and beverages. Further strikes are imminent. A worker from the Buna factory (near Merseburg) reported: "There is growing unrest. The bosses will have to watch out, otherwise there will be a big explosion."

In Halle 40 people lined up for a few cabbages. "The state is inefficient," one of them grumbled. "The party will drive us to starvation!" a woman complained. The protest became louder. Two state security agents then left the line and led the two loudest protesters away.

The People's Police have recorded many burglaries in food stores. In Leipzig Delikat shops were broken into twice within 4 weeks. A shop assistant said: "They took everything edible."

At party meetings all hell breaks loose. Working housewives in a Neubrandenburg factory asked the SED official to give an explanation of the crisis. He said: "It is attributable to foot and mouth disease." The women laughed: "Are cabbages and potatoes also affected by foot and mouth diseases?" Out of fear of disruption, many SED officials are dropping their meetings.

The real reason for the crisis is -- as always -- huge shortcomings in the planning economy. However, there is now an additional reason. In the next 2 years the "GDR" will have to repay $2 billion (more than DM5 billion) to the West. Therefore, it is exporting as much as possible (cutlets, ham and steaks, among other things) to the West and is importing as little as possible from the West.

WESTERN MONEY PAID FOR 'DIRTY WORK' IN GDR

DW221415 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 22 Nov 82 p 15

[Text] Workers at the GDR port of Wismar are paid Western money for dirty work. They load freighters with potash -- a procedure that is injurious to health and has long been handled by machinery in other European ports. For every overtime hour the workers get 75 West pfennigs in addition to their wage per hour. Moreover, unskilled workers are hired. They get a coupon that can be exchanged for forum cheques. These cheques, which normally are only issued on payment of foreign currency, serve as legal tender in the intership that sell Western goods.

BUDAPEST REPORTS REAGAN SPEECH ON MX MISSILES

LD230946 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The American President has announced in a television speech that the arms build-up policy is to be continued. However, he indicated at the same time that he wishes to cooperate with the Soviet leadership to prevent a nuclear war. Istvan Kulcsar reports from New York:

Reagan claimed that for 30 years following World War II the United States had military superiority over the USSR. However, most recently, the USSR has achieved superiority and is now dictating the pace of the arms race. According to the president, the United States and its allies are now merely trying to catch up and it is with this purpose in mind that the United States has decided to establish a system of MX intercontinental missiles. Reagan has now decided that 100 of these missiles are to be placed close together in concrete silos over an area of some 50 square kms at Warren base in Wyoming.

In the second part of his speech, Reagan reiterated his proposal for the unilateral removal of Soviet medium-range missiles as well as his plan for both sides to reduce by one-third the number of those strategic weapons capable of delivering nuclear warheads in which the USSR is really ahead, while this proposal would not affect those weapons in which America itself has more. All this has already been presented by the American side and the USSR has been compelled to turn it down while giving a detailed explanation.

In conclusion, President Reagan proposed as so-called confidence-building measures, what he also conveyed to the Soviet leadership by letter, that to prevent misunderstanding and surprise the two sides should inform each other in advance about their own missile tests and military exercises and should perfect their direct contact, the so-called hot line, established to deal with crises.

LAZAR TO PAY OFFICIAL 3-DAY VISIT TO TURKEY

LD220918 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0700 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar has left for Turkey. He is to pay an official 3-day visit at the invitation of the Turkish prime minister. Julia Tardos reports from Ferihegy Airport:

Premier Gyorgy Lazar left Ferihegy Airport a few minutes after 0730 for an official visit to Turkey at the invitation of the Turkish prime minister. This is the first high-level meeting between the leaders of the two countries. The subjects to be discussed can be guessed from the composition of the Hungarian delegation: Gyorgy Lazar is accompanied by Karoly Szarka, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Istvan Toeroek; state secretary for foreign trade; Andras Gabor, deputy minister of industry; and State Secretary Zsolt Bajnok, chairman of the Information Office.

Gyorgy Lazar was seen off by several members of the government.

Remarks on Arrival

LD231030 Budapest MTI in English 0627 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Ankara, November 22 (MTI) -- Led by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Bulent Ulusu, prime minister of Turkey, official Hungarian-Turkish talks opened on Monday, today. Gyorgy Lazar is Hungary's first prime minister to visit Turkey.

Gyorgy Lazar made a statement upon his arrival in Ankara. Excerpts:

He said that his visit was evidence of the common intention to develop relations, continue the dialogue of states with different social system and preserve and improve the process of detente. We are convinced that despite the present tense international situation and unfavourable world political processes, the adherents of peace and security have realistic possibilities to gain the upper hand over confrontational attempts. Active participation in the maintenance of world peace is a noble mission and honouring duty of each country. Gyorgy Lazar said the higher level of contacts may open a new phase in the relationship of the two countries and peoples [word indistinct] by traditional mutual sympathy and respect. We sincerely wish to develop mutually advantageous cooperation to the benefit of both peoples.

At the airport the two heads of state [title as received] held brief tete-a-tete talks, and then Gyorgy Lazar went to his residence.

Ankara Media Coverage

For Ankara radio coverage of the visit to Turkey of Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar, including a meeting with Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ulusu, see the Turkey section of the 22 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT, and subsequent issues.

KADAR TRADE UNION SPEECHES COLLECTED IN VOLUME

AU222038 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Nov 82 p 4

[Edit Soter article: "The Party, the Trade Unions and Socialism; on a New Volume of a Collection of Janos Kadar's Speeches"]

[Excerpts] The NEPSZAVA publisher has selected a volume of speeches dealing with the trade unions by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. The appearance of the volume, which, summarizing the consistent political practice of 25 years, answers every question that probes the place, role and sphere of tasks of the trade unions under the conditions of socialist construction, is particularly timely today when both the domestic and international public watches with great interest the activity of trade unions and especially the activity of the trade unions operating in the socialist countries.

The first speech published in the volume -- a speech made at the 10th plenary sessions of the national trade union council in January 1957 -- faces these questions in a situation where the sectarian policy of the fifties, on the one hand, and the demagogic onslaught of the counterrevolution, on the other, had greatly undermined the trade unions' prestige and influence. The sectarian leadership underestimated the role of the trade unions and limited it to the organization of a quantitative overfulfillment of production and mobilization for the work competition, while the counterrevolution demanded "independent trade unions" that could be used as an organization opposed to the party.

Adopting a Leninist position, the speech delivered at the 10th plenary session expounds that the trade unions, as the mightiest class organizations of the workers class, cannot be independent from the party of the workers class because they struggle for identical objectives; they struggle to defend and strengthen the workers' power and for socialist construction. This struggle can be led only by a party gathering the best and most aware and progressive representatives of the class. The demand for "independent trade unions" endangers the interests of the workers class and weakens the struggle for strengthening the workers class and building socialism. In the relations between the party and the trade unions, all the more important is the autonomy of the trade unions.

"The correct practice is for the party to be the ideological, conceptual and political leader of the workers class and for it to influence, in this sense, the trade unions as well," said Janos Kadar.

"It goes without saying, however -- precisely by virtue of the common conceptual starting point -- that the trade unions should conduct their own affairs autonomously. If that is not the case, the party also suffers because the party's prestige is not enhanced if it meddles in a commanding way in the trade unions' day-to-day affairs and everyday issues."

It suffices to refer to the practice of the seventies when the party's leading role was meant to be asserted through resolutions binding for the trade unions and a numerical plurality of party members in their leadership. It has been proven that this is not a negotiable path. Party members acting on behalf of the party can win over the organized working people to accepting their position through persuasion and convincing arguments.

The speech made at the March 1962 session of the central leadership of the mining industry workers trade union lucidates the concept of trade union autonomy in even more detail: "...let them thrash out their tasks, pass resolutions and work in their spirit because they are responsible for their implementation. The party does not want to act as the guardian of the trade unions because that would mean assuming responsibility, which would release the trade unions of responsibility. Trade union functionaries must work autonomously."

Today there is no subordination and superiority in the relationship between the party and the trade unions; their relationship is an alliance of comrades-in-arms struggling for common objectives. In this, both organizations have their tasks and responsibility. The trade unions gathering working people with different world outlooks, interests and grades of awareness can concentrate their forces on the common goal only if they obtain conceptual and political encouragement from the party. And the knowledge of having the masses of the organized working people behind it gives the party security in this struggle.

"The trade unions constitute the class organization that weld our party -- the revolutionay vanguard of the workers class -- the most strongly to its own class and welds the party the most strongly, and to an ever increasing degree, to the working people, the masses of workers, peasants and intellecturals," said Janos Kadar in his speech at the 20th congress of the trade unions in 1963. He noted that the party regards the trade unions as its main support in its struggle. This is nothing new. The trade unions were the main supports of the party in the class struggle even during their illegality, the quarter century of the Horthy regime. And the illegal communists had extensive relations with the workers class in the trade unions. "This is a noble tradition in our country," he continued, "and it may do us no harm to observe that, following 1956, we have restored the old sound situation in the relations between the party and the trade unions as well."

MTI Reports Press Review

LD221128 Budapest MTI in English 1016 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Budapest, November 22 (MTI) -- "Party, Trade Union, Socialism", an article of NEPSZABADSAG covering the collection of speeches on trade unions by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, runs:

"The book, which sums up 25 years of a consistent political practice and answers every question on the importance of trade unions in socialist construction, is particularly timely to publish today when the work of trade unions, mainly in socialist countries, is being in the centre of interest both in Hungary and abroad.

"The first speech in the volume, made at the 10th plenary session of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT) in January 1957, coincided with a period when trade unions were affected by the sectarian policy of the 1950's and a demagogic counterrevolutionary attack."

"The sectarian leadership of the time reduced the work of trade unions to the organization of the quantity-oriented labour emulation drive, while the counterrevolutionaries demanded 'independent trade unions' which could have been set against the party.

"At the 10th plenary session Janos Kadar, starting from the Leninist stand, stated that the trade unions, the most important committed organizations of the working class, cannot be independent of the party of the working class, since the worked for common aims such as the defence and strengthening of the workers' power and the construction of socialism. Such a struggle could only be led by a party which includes the top representatives of the class. The demand for 'independent trade unions' threatened working class interests and weakened the struggle for the strengthening of the workers' power and the construction of socialism. Trade union independence in the relationship of the party and the trade unions is an all the more important element.

"It is enough to recall the 1950's when stiff decisions and a numerical majority of party members were thought to be the appropriate way to enforce the party's leading role. This practice, however, proved inviable. The only way for the party to gain the support of organized workers is consistent and persuasive arguing."

"The present relationship of the party and trade unions, which is free of sub-or superordination, is an alliance of comrades-in-arm fighting for common goals, with both organizations having their share of responsibility. The trade unions, which rally workers of different world outlooks, systems of interest and levels of consciousness, can concentrate on the common aim only if encouraged ideologically and politically by the party, and the party draws a sense of security from the support of organized workers.

"The writings of the volume take a definite stand against misunderstandings and erroneous views concerning representation. While in the 1950's the protection of daily interests was relegated to the protection of national economic interests, the counterrevolutionary demagogues urged exclusively the defence of daily interests and wanted to keep away the trade unions from production. At the 10th plenary session of SZOT in 1957 Janos Kadar stated that the service of workers' interests is a prime trade union concern and placed equal emphasis on the representation of daily and fundamental general interests.

"The protection of the specific interests of various individuals, groups and strata can never be pushed to the background in trade union work. In his address at the 10th HSWP Congress in November 1970 Janos Kadar pointed out that the trade union representation of the rights and daily interests of working collectives and individuals is also required in the socialist system. Workers' rights are being guaranteed by the laws and decrees of the socialist state, but there may be grievances and clashes of interests in the course of execution. This is why trade unions' authority of representation has to be strengthened, and stewards assured far-reaching protection.

"Over the past decade trade unions have gained a lot in influence and authority and dealt more comprehensively with the coordination of interests and the representation fo workers on company level. In this context Janos Kadar stresses in almost every speech the Leninist idea that the trade union should become a school of economy, management and communism."

HIJACKED PLANE RETURNED TO WARSAW 23 NOV

LD230954 Hamburg DPA in German 0616 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Berlin, 23 Nov (DPA) -- The Polish aircraft hijacked to West Berlin yesterday flew back to Warsaw early this morning with 24 passengers, two security officials and four crew members, according to the police. Only the hijacker and three other passengers who have requested political asylum, remained in Berlin along with one other passenger who says he intended to transfer when the plane stopped over in Warsaw in order to fly on to West Berlin on business.

REPORT ON JARUZELSKI REMARKS 22 NOVEMBER

LD222046 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The government Presidium met today under the chairmanship of Army Gen Wojiech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers. During the first part of the session, members of the commission initiating the creation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth participated, together with their chairman Jan Dobraczynski. Opening the joint session Wojciech Jaruzelski said:

[Begin recording] I am opening a session of the government Presidium and I cordially welcome representatives of the commission initiating the creation of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, with Mr Jan Dobraczynski, who have arrived here.

We are treating our meeting today as a form of participation of active social forces that is being broadly developed in the life of the state, as one of the democratic methods enabling the government's work to be assessed by the public. This is the first meeting of this kind and therefore, inevitably, it is an attempt and an experience. I think that in the future this should become a defined system, or a regular event. Although this is only the beginning -- the first step -- I believe this is a step on the path we shall resolutely follow in future. [end recording]

Subsequently Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers, presented reports about the results of consultations concerning variants of the national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85. He said the consultations gained social approval, although there was no lack of critical remarks or proposals. The fundamental objective for the forthcoming years remains the restoration of economic balance and regaining a space for economic maneuvering. The most urgent task is to regain balance in the market. At present we are striving to make the population's monetary incomes equal to supplies of market goods. In 1983 we envisage that there will be a withdrawal of the rationing system. In 1985 -- the inflationary gap will be diminished considerably.

In December the Sejm is to choose one of the variants of the plan. At the same time work on the central plan for next year is in progress, the draft plan of which the Planning Commission intends to present as early as this month. The main assumptions concerning the solving of urgent accommodation problems were presented by the following: Lt Gen Tadeusz Hupalowski, minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection; and Stanislaw Kukuryka, minister of construction and construction materials.

The main trend for changes lies in the arousal of broadly conceived public activity to solve the housing problem, in the creation of incentives and conditions for the population's active participation -- both in the sense of organizational input and through their own work. The state will alleviate the social effects of the growth in construction costs.

The fundamental form of construction will continue to be multistory construction, while the intention is to make essential qualitative changes in big slab technology.

At the end of the session, Wojciech Jaruzelski rose to speak once again:

[Begin recording] I would like to thank you warmly for the keen interest with which you have listened to the reports and replies given by the representatives of the government, treating this as the beginning of the road -- the road of drawing broadly on the wealth of experience of the activists of the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth, making use of their opinions, which after all are not their opinions alone but the opinions of the milieu or milieus they represent. I fully share the view expressed by Mr Jan Dobraczynski that the aim of today's meeting has been achieved, even though it was only a partial aim -- we didn't set ourselves any over-ambitious goals, but simply viewed this meeting as one experience, one of the first experiences as an attempt to find the best forms of cooperation and shared work. I think this meeting has become a forum of this kind, especially because there were present among us representatives of the mass media; a forum at which we were able to present certain questions of interest to public opinion, and that at the same time this was a kind of conversation. A direct and honest conversation, and -- I am convinced -- a useful one. There can be no doubt that, by further improving the forms of our cooperation, we will be able to -- and we should -- arrive at decisions and solutions which we can recognize as a form of joint participation in the making of particular decisions, in the passing of opinions on them, and finally in their transference into an appropriate form. So I think today's meeting has enriched our experience. Above all, we will be very glad if we have achieved this goal, if it permits us to better understand the intentions, motives, approach and arguments the government will use to direct itself when making particular decisions.

This meeting is not something unique in general. Because for some time now we have been striving, in various ways, to inform public opinion about what decisions the government intends to make, and in what ways it intends to implement them.

We are granting the public access to information on the mechanisms of the Council of Ministers' work; we are publishing the schedules for this work; and -- finally -- reporting on the implementation of specific tasks. As we have already said on many occasions, we try -- insofar as possible -- to work openly, so that the Polish public is well-oriented in the trends and intentions of our activity. I think one important matter -- and this was stressed today too -- is the realism of the decisions made. But decisions can only be realistic if they are based on real knowledge, on real acquaintance with the situation. After all, they cannot be just instruments provided by statistics, provided by official discrimination; an authentic perception of the issues and problems that are vital for our society -- that are expected by our society -- is particularly valuable. It is no accident that we say our plans are plans for the country's socioeconomic development, that we give priority to the social factor, that economic solutions are subordinated to social ends and needs -- although we are aware that we have a long way to go yet until all these are met in full.

Please also treat the information we have passed on today as a sort of offer of active, creative participation bearing on the merits of the case, by the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth and its activists in the resolution of difficult national and general social problems.

These include the economy, but also health, culture and other manifestations of the life of our society.

The matters we have discussed here have the character of certain directional activities. (?We have tried) to present them in the most concrete form possible, but there are, nevertheless, certain (?legal), programmatic and directional constructions which, I think, give a reply to the question of what is to be done and how. But that alone is not enough. For after all, [word indistinct] is decided by implementation, and that calls first for active, elastic, competent management at all levels. And we are making efforts to meet this demand -- with varying degrees of success, but I think increasingly well and more effectively. And second -- and perhaps above all -- this calls for general social and general national activity, as was so correctly stressed, in the sense of conscientious work, a proper attitude to one's work for the country, in every sector, at every workbench.

These are difficult matters, and it seems that the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth creates a great opportunity to propagate understanding of the fact that only through joint effort will we be able to achieve the postulated aims, under the condition that we recognize (?them) as correct, expedient and necessary. And in this respect I think we were of one mind that the problems taken up today met with understanding, although many of the remarks presented to us allow us to approach various social tasks even more sensitively. And for that I am heartily grateful.

We will approach these matters with all attention and all due seriousness, and I think there will be further opportunities for us to sum up and report. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT'S TASKS FOR IMMEDIATE FUTURE REPORTED

AU221726 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Nov 82 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "The Plan for Government Work in the Immediate Future -- the Government Press Bureau's Information"]

[Text] The government press bureau has been instructed to publish information on the government tasks stemming from the 10th Central Committee plenum.

The 10th plenum, which was devoted to solving the key problems of the country's socioeconomic development in 1983-85, the fuel-energy economy and maritime policy, was held on 27-28 October. In line with the plenum resolutions, the Council of Ministers laid down on 8 November the tasks for the government and fixed the deadlines for their implementation. The schedule for implementing these tasks takes into account the problems from the aforementioned sectors that the government tackled earlier.

Modification of Market-Price Policy and Development of Incomes To Prevent Unjustified Profits

In order to further normalize the market situation, work will be accelerated to draw up a bill preventing the exploitation of the monopolistic positions in the market and in production. The principles of the antimonopolistic bill, which was drawn up by the Commission for Economic Reform were publish by RZECZPOSPOLITA on 12 Nov 1982. The results of the public consultation will be used to draw up the theses of the bill, which will be sutmitted to the Sejm in 1983. The regulations being prepared will be linked to the domestic market bill, which will define the principles of the goods turnover. The minister of domestic trade and services will draw up the initial version of this bill and will submit it for public discussions.

By the end of this year the Council of Ministers will:

-- evaluate the functioning of the new system of retail and supply prices;

-- examine the principles of price policy up to 1985 and proposals for changing prices and tariffs in 1983;

-- fix the principles of trade profits measured in cash amounts;

-- define the general conditions of contracts with outlet agents, modifying the present solution of the agency system;

-- appraise the results of depriving work enterprises of the right to fix prices whenever they increase them.

Mindful of the correct development of the populations incomes, the Council of Ministers will:

-- evaluate the system of controlling and taxing the population's incomes;

-- define the taxation policy vis-a-vis the nonsocialized nonagricultural economy;

-- examine the proposals for the principles of developing the income parity between towns and villages;

-- define the principles of the reform of the taxation system in agriculture.

Countering excessive profits and the excessive riches of some segments of society, the Council of Ministers will submit to the Sejm a countervailing tax bill next December.

Accelerating the Implementation of the Government Program for Developing Housing Construction

Government activities to promote housing construction seek to ensure the implementation of the housing construction program, which was outlined by the Council of Ministers on 2 June 1982, up to 1990. The government Presidium has this month evaluated the implementation of construction tasks in the first 6 months of this year. The activities of construction tasks under new organizational conditions of the voivodas' supervision will be evaluated and the functioning of the supplies of construction materials will be examined. The minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection will submit this month to the Council of Ministers a draft program for improving the service infrastructure in settlements, including the construction of nurseries and day care centers in line with the housing program.

Next January the Council of Ministers will evaluate the implementation of the schedule for implementing the program for housing construction.

Rationalization of Fuel and Energy Economy

The energy economy will set up the principles of the rational economy of fuels and energy. The minister of mining and energy will draw up the principles of the bill this month. The minister of chemical and light industries will submit the principles of the program for developing the refining industries. The government Presidium will evaluate the implementation of the program for developing oil and gas extraction in line with the economic situation. The Council of Ministers will evaluate the effectiveness of the economy of fuels, energy and raw and other materials and will examine the measures proposed by the minister of materials management to ensure that there are fewer shortages of electrical energy in the country's energy system.

The results of the efforts to promote the secondary sources of energy such as small turbines, wind, the sun, biogas and so on will be examined by the Planning Commission Presidium this month. The government Presidium will evaluate the resources of liquid fuels and will lay down the program for their conservation this month and will determine next month the activities to increase the effectiveness of using fuels, energy and raw materials in 1982-85 and in 1986-90.

Implementation of Principles of Maritime Policy and of Developing Maritime Economy

On 3 November the Council of Ministers examined a report on the state, prospects and conditions for developing the maritime economy, defined the principles of maritime policy and laid down the tasks in this regard for the individual ministers and the central bodies of the state administration. In line with the government schedule for implementing the 10th plenum resolutions, the minister who is in charge of the maritime economy office will prepare and submit next year to the government the proposals for a long-term "maritime policy of the Polish People's Republic" and the concept of managing and exploiting the Polish economic zone in the Baltic with regard to its living resources and minerals, the protection of the environment and the safety of sailing, and will draw up to the end of this year a 3-year draft plan for implementing maritime economy tasks; the minister who is the government plenipotentiary for economic reform will draw up in the first quarter of 1983 a concept of organizational and systemic solutions for the complex of the maritime economy and will define up to next December the systemic conditions for the functioning of the ocean fish economy so that it becomes part and parcel of the food economy and of the program for feeding people; in the first quarter of 1983 the minister of foreign affairs will submit the program for guaranteeing Poland's interests in the international arena with regard to navigation and exploitation of the water and seabed resources; the chairman of the Planning Commission will verify and update the plan for developing the northern regions, and the minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection will draw up the program for protecting the environment of the maritime voivodships and the Baltic; the minister of science, higher education and technology will prepare in the first 6 months of 1983 an evaluation of the present and planned scientific research into the problems connected with the sea with a view toward rationally exploiting the existing potential and integrating this research around the aims of maritime policy; the minister of metallurgy and engineering industry will submit by 31 March 1983 to the government a draft program for modernizing and more effectively exploiting the potential of the shipping industry and the systemic solutions for reconstruction and expansion of the branches that cooperate with this industry; the minister of communications will submit in the first half of 1983 the evaluation of the present decisions concerning the national system of containers and the exploitation of containers in land and sea transportation and will put forward proposals for verifying and updating the program for modernizing the shipping industry up to 1985 and beyond; the minister of communications will draw up by June 1983 a program for modernizing and developing the communications system to meet the needs of the maritime economy.

The Council of Ministers will also discuss the program for increasing the maritime economy's share in the international division of labor, especially in tightening cooperation with the maritime economies of the CEMA countries. It will also examine the program for organizing and implementing transit land and sea services across Poland. In the first quarter of 1983 the Sociopolitical Committee of the Council of Ministers will discuss the concept for exploiting the seaboard and the Baltic for tourist, rest and recreation purposes. This concept was updated by the chairman of the Main Tourist Committee. The Council of Ministers will appraise the program for maritime education of our people, paying special attention to the upbringing of young people, the role of schools and mass media and the enrichment of national culture with the themes of the sea and of the work done by the people of the sea. The evaluation of the maritime policy tasks will be done by the Council of Ministers in 1984.

Increasing the Role of the National Scientific-Technical Potential in Extricating the Country From Its Crisis

Next month the government Presidium will examine the principles of verifying the program for developing the production of research apparatus and automation resources. This program was submitted by the minister of science, higher education and technology.

In the first quarter of 1984 the government Presidium will review scientific research achievements and will evaluate the activities of scientific and design research for the needs of the economy.

In connection with the work of systemic and legal-organizational solutions of the invention movement, the Council of Ministers has changed the decrees on invention projects. Work is continuing on draft changes in the invention law. These changes will be examined in 1983. In the first quarter of 1983 the Council of Ministers will evaluate the development of rationalization and invention movement.

Modification of Economic Reform Solutions

This month government and ministerial legal acts will be issued to change the system of the functioning enterprises in 1983. These changes take into account the conclusions stemming from the evaluation of the implementation of the economic reform in the first 6 months of 1984. They apply among other things to official and regulated prices, actions against glaringly large profits, contributions to the state industrial stimulation fund, taxation, costs and losses and principles of the amortization of fixed assets.

In order to strengthen the position of foremen in the system of the reformed economy, next January the Council of Ministers will modify the status of foremen defined by resolution 21/76 issued by the council on the duties and rights of foremen in enterprises.

Work is continuing on the bills concerning the budget law; the convertible currency law; economic arbitration; supplies, work and services for socialized economy units, enterprises with foreign partners, the principles of improving the management of state enterprises; and bankruptcy proceedings.

MINISTER EXPLAINS AIMS OF TAXATION POLICY

AU221700 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 82 p 5

[PAP report: "Lines of Taxation Policy Vis-a-Vis Handicrafts"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Finance, the increase in taxes from the entire uncollectivized economy will bring in 70 percent of this year's national income, whereas the profits from handicrafts are slightly higher. The turnover and profits of craftsmen have at the same time shown a significant increase. One of the reasons for this is the rise in prices. The ministry has evaluated that the profitability of handicraft products is at the moment higher than in previous years. The growth of the number of handicraft workshops also points to this. A total of 37,000 workshops were established during the first 9 months of the year, although 17,000 were liquidated in the same period. The ratio between the number of new and liquidated workshops is therefore similar to that of past years.

Craftsmen's profits will be about 60 percent higher this year, after subtracting higher taxes, than they were in 1981.

It is for this reason that taxes are not expected to go up next year. The sum total of the income expected by the Ministry of Finance will be in proportion to the growth of the number of workshops. There are consequently no grounds for recent fears that tax burdens will be noticeably increased. It seems to be absolutely necessary to ensure a more correct application of the level of taxation in relation to the results obtained from financial measures taken by individual workshops, taking into account the concrete conditions they work in, particularly market factors (with their various supply and price variations) which create great differences between individual craftsmen.

The aim of taxation policy, according to the Minister of Finance, is the continued support of handicraft developments, as well as private trade and services as important areas of market supply.

DAILY VIEWS NATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, PROSPECTS

AU221045 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17 Nov 82 p 1

[Jerzy Weber commentary: "The Most Important Front" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A gradual process of reappraisal is taking place in our society. Its complexity is such that it could escape all current and superficial appraisals. The events of 10 November and the following days show how thoroughly mistaken the public mood really was, a presumed mood on which radical political oppositionists built their program of general confrontation with the authorities. OR WAS THE MOOD OF THE PEOPLE PERHAPS BETTER INTERPRETED BY THE OPPONENTS OF CONFRONTATION, WHO ARE STRIVING SINCERELY FOR UNDERSTANDING, FOR CONCENTRATING SOCIETY'S ENERGY ON REFORMS AND THE SOCIALIST RENEWAL OF THE STATE, BUT FAILED TO EXPRESS THESE ATTITUDES DURING THE TIME OF CONFLICT? THE ACTIVITIES OF THESE CITIZENS WOULD NO DOUBT BE FAR MORE VISIBLE BUT FOR THE OPPRESSIVE CONVICTION, WHICH HAS BEEN PROVED FALSE, THAT THE SO-CALLED UNDERGROUND STILL HAS CONSIDERABLE INFLUENCE ON THE FORMATION OF MOODS AND OPINIONS.

Let us, however, beware of proposals which ostensibly appear to be straightforward in this situation. It is quite understandable that TRYBUNA LUDU will always encourage a class-based appraisal of social phenomena. Let those who disagree for various reasons with this method content themselves with life's own unfeigned experience. Such experience in People's Poland is an explicit indication of the fact that we should look for the seismograph of dominating social behavior and attitudes in work plants and among the workers class.

SUPPORT AMONG WORKING PEOPLE IN POLAND HAS DRASTICALLY WEAKENED FOR FORCES -- BOTH WITHIN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD -- WHOSE ASSOCIATION WITH THE WORKERS CAUSE IS MORE THAN LOOSE. Or has the workforce's dissatisfaction with existing reality and the conditions of their life and work now vanished, and has the mistrust toward the authorities and the party also been dispelled?

Let us not be afraid of the truth, of the fact that martial law has only just put the process of change into motion. There is at times quite enough popular reflection in Poland on the subject of what the situation could have come to. It could have come to our having to ponder the real intentions of the various actors on the recent stage of "heated Polish months". The characteristic common trait of these reflections is the relief brought by the knowledge that our thoughts on the country's future and present are no longer overshadowed by the rivers of Polish blood which have been spilled during fratricidal struggles. This knowledge and reflection have had an unquestionably great influence on the formation of social moods and feelings, which provide a dam against the anarchic, subversive activities of any kind of political adventurism.

This is no small achievement if we look back on the events of the past 2 years. It is already possible to build something out of this, as the economic results of the past few months show.

It is, however, still too little were we to measure the daily troubles experienced by millions of people in Poland by the same standard as the difficulties of the tasks now confronting the national economy as well as the state of the divisions now burdening our society.

HARD FACTS ARE TAKEN INTO ACCOUNT BY THE WORKERS. THIS IS ALSO THE CASE WHEN TALKING OF NATIONAL UNDERSTANDING. WE HAVE MANY SUCH FACTS AT OUR DISPOSAL. They are created by the authorities, to name a few, when they take a hard and consistent line on the principle of social justice, by prosecuting and punishing all those who prey on the crisis, when they bring the guilty to admit their duty regardless of the positions they occupy, when they oppose bad management and incompetence, as well as when they listen to and respect workers' opnions. It would also be fitting to determine the prospects of lifting martial law or to create successive conditions which would accelerate the approach of this prospect. These facts should also include the indisputable development of a dialogue between the state and the church.

It is the opinion of the workforce that facts like these take too long to reach the daily reality of the factory floor. The prospect of the workers' idea of joint management is somewhat vague in many plants, and work teams are hampered by uncertainties and doubts over the form and effects of the economic reform.

THE ARGUMENTS OF THE CENTRAL AUTHORITIES ARE NOT ALWAYS SUFFICIENT DURING FACTORY FLOOR DISCUSSIONS. Principles which have emanated from the reality of events in the plant or within the department are much more important. It would be difficult to oppose these principles by merely quoting the Sejm's bill or the resolution of the successive PZPR Central Committee plenum. It is necessary to understand the cautious approval with which the workforce has interpreted the measures taken by the authorities. This caution will not disappear until the process of changes and reforms made at the top is clearly exemplified within worker circles. This will take some time. On this we agree. We must, however, do our utmost to reduce this period because this is in essence the most important front for shaping national understanding.

MILITARY DAILY ON PZPR'S IDEOLOGICAL REBIRTH

AU221307 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Lt Col Janusz Michalczak article: "To Whom To Listen, in Whom To Believe?"]

[Excerpts] Many people who are averse to socialism and to the party continue to use as their primary argument for stirring up political unrest and against political normalization and stabilization the fact that -- despite the ideological assurances that the party is a vanguard -- both between August 1980 and December 1981 and after the introduction of martial law the party often allowed itself to be "outpaced" in the radical nature of slogans and to be outstripped by various opposing forces that supposedly campaigned in the interest of the workers class and supposedly wanted to save it here and now from all forms of alienation.

Of course, one could consign such theses to fairy tales in view of international reality, the internal conditions and the sociological nature of the counterrevolutionary political movements, which at a certain moment abandon their pseudoleftist programs and show their naked fists to the people. Bearing responsibility for almost nothing and paying no costs for anything (those people got rapped over the knuckles who should not have been), these groups could afford to promise people castles in Spain, all the more so since social life, which is not easy under conditions of crisis, supplied and continues to supply reasons for discontent and supposed radicalism.

A most unjust and damaging thesis was promoted at one time that the party was trailing behind the events of sociopolitical renewal, that it was averse to all kinds of innovations which might undermine the long-term scheme for action and management and that it was the mainstay of conservatism.

The astonishing thing in this connection was that during the period of the mad activities of the extreme opposition some party members were inclined to believe that thesis. This was because a crisis of not only ideological, but also organizational identity was becoming increasingly obvious within the party itself, which was under pressure from all sides. The organizational crisis was structural as well as personal because demands were made that many party activists with clear slates, sober brains, warm hearts and personal virtues should be replaced en masse. At the same time, a strong blow dealt against the party with the help of the misleading social-reformistic, nationalist-democratic and pseudoegalitarian phraseology confused a large number of comrades, who, up to the moment of martial law, did not see any differences between the slogans of the opposition and those of scientific socialism. An external expression of this was the double organizational affiliation of many PZPR members even with those Solidarity communities in which the extremists did not take the pains to conceal the fact that it was high time to get off the bus named "socialism."

Once martial law was introduced the situation calmed down considerably, although clear symptoms that the party was regaining its ideological identity had appeared much earlier -- during the ninth party congress. [July 1982] Even in the face of the continuing shocks the party was able to define its program, to dissociate itself from pseudosocialist temptations and to draw a line beyond which it would not go because this would be tantamount to betraying the interests of the workers class and of socialism itself.

The ferocious attack against the results of the ninth congress and the rejection of its work and tasks concerning the elimination of errors and extricating the country from its crisis supplied evidence that the expectations that the party could be overthrown through disintegration from within came to nothing. Martial law enabled the party to catch a second wind and to separate the wheat from chaff, both in activities and in ideology. This became clear to party members who, licking their wounds, pulled themselves together and, at the same time, thought out the most effective methods of improving the situation in their own sectors of activity.

The people who identified all progress with the practices of Polish anarchy lasting for 15 months did not or could not understand this. These people were at times suspicious -- some still are -- of the declarations of intent made by the authorities, naively expecting that, wanting to regain popularity, the government would adopt the same "radical" style of activity that had been popular here and there between August and December. But no responsible power apparatus -- and our party and government want to be regarded as responsible -- can and will make empty promises, especially under conditions of an acute economic crisis, in which our people are feeling various shortages and hardships at every stage. Our government and power apparatus will not issue any demagogic slogans and promises. We should also realize that telling the truth to our harassed people is an act of enormous political courage. This very fact should force the unfaithful to reflect on the true intentions of the party and government, because the issue can also be turned inside out, as the foreign radio stations that are hostile to socialism generally like to do. They turn the truth into black pessimism, which they serve in a suitable form to our people as proof of the continued confusion and helplessness of the power apparatus in the face of the country's economic situation. This is an unconcealed and clear intention to exploit the crisis in order to create such an upheaval of moods as can keep away normalization.

Although numerically smaller, the party has again become a political force of consequence in every sector of our political life, having gone through the experience of the most acute phase of its crisis of identity.

The recently begun program for ideological-political training should greatly help those who may still feel at sea to find their ideological bearings. The present ideological-political program is different from all its predecessors in that it poses issues in the proper light without concealing and ignoring anything and without beating about the bush. It is a program that approaches many issues in a new way, that creatively develops the Marxist-Leninist thought in line with our national conditions and cultural specifics and that implements the Leninist principle of "better fewer but better."

The ideological rebirth of the party, following its organizational birth, augurs well for the future of the normalization of our country's political situation. I would square the political significance of this fact with the stabilizing factor such as the rebirth of trade unions in their new, socialist shape. If we add to this the fact that the structures of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth are being spontaneously expanded then we can assert that the specter of a polarized society is slowly receding -- a society in which only two kinds of social ties have been left: the family and goodfellowship ties and the state ties. Not so long ago there was nothing between these two kinds of ties, and the links connecting social structures were very weak. The development of the forms of collective life shows that the ties in question are regaining their strength on new terms. We hope that some firebrands do not again exploit any anniversary that comes along to destroy or weaken these ties. At least we party members should do our best to nip such attempts in the bud.

PEOPLE'S REACTION TO BISHOP'S SERMON CITED

AU221555 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 82 pp 3,4

[Wlodzimierz Zralek article: "Matters of Religion and Politics"]

[Excerpts] Not many of our articles have aroused the kind of reaction among readers as the one entitled "Questions That Should Be Asked" (TRYBUNA LUDU 23 November). A pile of letters has been growing on the editorial desk for the past few weeks. With the exception of the anonymous letters, we are replying individually to everyone who has written, limiting ourselves purely to the most general reflections.

Two matters have seemed to be the most important ones for us:

First is the fact that Bishop Tokarczuk, speaking on the subject of a materialistic world outlook, said that this outlook is basically contrary to all moral and human values. In our opinion, this was an expression of intolerance likely to undermine the principles of coexistence between believers and nonbelievers that have been shaping themselves positively for years. The second matter concerns Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's view on People's Poland's entire history and record and on the reasons behind the current domestic tension and conflicts. As we have said, the Primate's Council has also taken these conflicts and tensions into consideration in its appraisal. Although the council criticized many aspects of the authorities' policy, it still indicated the dangers connected with the opposition's program before and after 13 December.

In the meantime, the bishop of Przemysl directed his criticism, or rather violent attack, at the authorities, trying to compare their policy with the repression experienced during the occupation. At the same time, he idealized Solidarity's activity before 13 December, saying nothing about the anarchy and threat of confrontation that the country was facing, and he surrounded the underground opposition with a martyr's halo.

In his sermon, Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk condemned the peace-keeping forces, displaying full understanding for the street disturbances.

We have said that this stance is dangerous and provocative, since we are deeply convinced that it does not lead the country toward agreement but toward an exacerbation of existing difficulties and even toward open domestic conflict.

Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's sermon did not deal either with religion or politics. That is how most of our readers who have been following our polemization have understood the matter. This is evident both in the letters which reflect our political views and in those that concur with Bishop Ignacy Tokarzuk's political point of view.

"... Whom is the church defending so passionately? Those who arrogantly and boldly marched through the streets shouting 'Come With Us?' Does the bishop want the nation to go with them? And if he does, where does he want them to go and why?" (C. Lukasiewicz, Bytom.)

"I am a believer and a practicing Catholic, but I have been going to church less and less recently, which hurts me quite a lot because I do not have my former strength and I am not in a position to tolerate this politicking from pulpits, this stirring up of people's anger and this exploitation of the existing difficulties for the purpose of carrying out open, hostile activity against the authorities and against calm in the country..." (From a letter signed: "A Reader of Yours").

Referring to the bishop of Przemysl's sermon, many letters draw attention to the fact that this sermon could be construed as support from a high representative of the hierarchy for the presence of politics inside churches:

"... Returning from the old city, I looked toward St. Anne's Church and became stupefied with amazement. Antistate and antigovernment politics were being waged around the church. That a cross of flowers had been laid out is of course a private matter of believers. But the fact that inscriptions on top of the cross and on its crossbars insult the people's state and people's authority, threatening them with a "real Polish court," wipes out agreement since this is a sign of unbridled hatred...." (E. Przyblski, Warsaw).

As I have said, those writers who concur with the bishop of Przemysl also see mainly politics in his sermon.

Contrary to the expectations of some anonymous authors who assumed we would not dare quote a single sentence of their letters, we will do so:

"You and your superiors object to the fact that the bishop involves himself in politics. And why should he not? Bishop Tokarczuk speaks to Catholics, and 90 percent of the country is Catholic...."

"...Some priests, concerned about the fate of the country, also want to take a political burden upon themselves, opening people's eyes to the truth...."

"...The church is a great moral power, in accordance with the community's real needs. It is a force which opposes the communist totalitarianism which is killing real human dignity inside people...."

The authors of the letters quoted above demand in the name of democracy that the church retain the full freedom to criticize the socialist system and the authorities; yet they refuse the latter any right to reply to this criticism. And these are replies that do not contain any generalizations because they relate specifically to the sermon of one of the representatives of the Episcopate.

As far as we are concerned, we are far from refusing the church the right to speak out on public matters. However, it may not speak out in a way that, in its content and tone, is really opposed to the state system and to the constitutional-legal principles inherent in it. And it may not speak out in a way that goes beyond the rules on public appraisal and criticism that every speech by a citizen is subject to. If anyone doubts the justification of our view, I suggest he think about what the following letters says:

"...As a Pole with a world view that is different from that of Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's, I am disturbed by his categorical statement that if one does not believe in God, one rejects truth, justice and human dignity at the same time. Dear Bishop! Many communists and people's activists, believers and nonbelievers, have fought for truth, justice and dignity in the past. Before the war, peasants were shot at, my father as well, because they demanded, among other things, the division of land belonging to the gentry and a dignified life. No one from the higher clergy protested then. No one from the higher clergy proposed that land belonging to the gentry and to the untitled be given to the poor people in rural areas...." (A. Rzasa, Rzeszow)

And another letter, this time from an anonymous author who presents himself as one of the "real Poles":

"...I agree with Bishop Tokarczuk's view that Marxist philosophy is profoundly anti-human, does not serve man and kills the real person inside us. In the end, it kills the national spirit of Poles, a spirit so strongly connected with Christian tradition. As a believer, I also agree with the statement that rejecting God means rejecting the truth. And people who think the way I do are definitely in the majority in Poland...."

What do the above letters show? They probably show that the contents of the bishop of Przemysl's sermon undermine the coexistence and cooperation between believers and non-believers which has taken shape in Poland.

It is in the interests of the state, and probably of the church as well, that dialogue not be disturbed by the contradictions which emerge in sermons made in various churches at various times. If anyone places hope in these contradictions, then it is only certain political forces at home and abroad.

I have before me a letter in which the author very clearly presents the assumptions of the opposition forces. Here is a typical fragment:

"...Some circles in our society disapprove of the church's humble and conciliatory attitude toward the authorities. I believe that Primate Glemp's quotations have lost their charm precisely for this reason. It is sermons such as the one by Bishop Tokarczuk which give one hope that the church will firmly stand on the community's side...."

Who is this who is trying to divide the church, using the vulgar stock exchange term of "quotations," and what are his intentions? It is not only certain political forces in Poland which are trying to impose these "quotations." These have been the subject of speculation by a considerable part of Western mass media for a long time, and this speculation has subsequently been disseminated by subversive radio stations, particularly Radio "Free Europe."

Let the church appraise this obvious game. As far as the state authorities are concerned, they want to maintain a constructive dialogue by consistently and intelligently upholding all the principles behind their policy toward the church up to now. Are these principles undebatable for everyone?

They certainly are not. For it is a fact that among the letters received are also those that regard Bishop Ignacy Tokarczuk's speech as an expression of the stance of most of the church, if not all of it. These letters express the view at the time that the authorities are not opposing the exploitation of the church's considerable freedom to pursue political aims against the state aggressively enough.

In our opinion, everyone who speaks on this subject should beware of political emotions. At the same time, he should consider the consequences that changes in the principles behind church-state relations would have for the situation in the country.

These principles have stood the test of time, and right now the point is not to alter them, but to implement them consistently. We understand consistency here to mean guaranteeing the church all of its constitutional liberties, including when difficulties arise in church-state relations. At the same time, this consistency means the right for us to present our point of view on any speech by a representative of the hierarchy if this speech gives grounds for anxiety. This right also exists when relations between church and state are smooth.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY ROLE IN FUTURE UNION TASKS

AU221709 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Nov 82 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska article: "Social Trust and Party Recommendations" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] GONE ARE THE TIMES WHEN ANY PARTY CELL COULD "DIRECT" A PERSON AT ITS OWN DISCRETION TO ANOTHER ORGANIZATION OR PARTY BODY ON THE STRENGTH OF THE MISCONCEIVED CONCEPTION OF ITS OWN GUIDING ROLE WITHOUT ASKING THE OPINION OF THE ORGANIZATION CONCERNED; WE CAN NOW NURTURE THE HOPE THAT THE NINTH PZPR PARTY CONFERENCE WILL THIS TIME MAKE A DEPARTURE FROM SUCH CONCEPTIONS ONCE AND FOR ALL. This is not, however, in any way a breach of the openly asserted truth that the party must have members who belong to various forms of organizations in the professional or civic spheres of life, in order to enable it to fulfill its leading role in social affairs in accordance with Leninist principles.

THIS IS NOT A THEORETICAL PROBLEM. NOWADAYS, DURING THE REVIVAL OF SELF-MANAGEMENT BODIES BY WORK FORCES, THE RECONSTRUCTION OF TRADE UNIONS IN PLANTS AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF ACTIVITY BY PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT OF NATIONAL REBIRTH CELLS, WHEN THERE IS AN INCREASE IN THE POTENTIAL OF AND NECESSITY FOR WORK PLANT ACTIVITY, THE PROBLEM ASSUMES MUCH PRACTICAL SIGNIFICANCE FOR EVERY PARTY ORGANIZATION. To be present in every situation that is important to the plant and the work force without encroaching on the independence of self-management capabilities is an outline of the tasks before us. The situation is further complicated by the fact that party people are still surrounded by an unrelenting aura of mistrust in certain workplaces.

Every party organization knows or at least should know where its supporters can be located within the workers community. One of the more valuable criteria of the party's activities is to what degree its members feel they have been recommended by the party during their work for other organizations, that is, how they feel about being commended for being trustworthy. The point of the matter does not, of course, concern any official recommendation, but rather a feeling of internal bonds within the party organization which inspire a feeling of duty to the party for every activity that has been undertaken.

Social trust that has been won by virtue of its own attitudes is essential to successful work within workers councils or trade unions, especially during the conditions and political climate prevailing at the moment. THOUSANDS OF PARTY PEOPLE WORKING IN PLANTS HAVE THIS SORT OF TRUST. IT IS THE AUTHENTIC SOURCE OF PARTY STRENGTH AND MAYBE EVEN THE MOST RELIABLE, THOUGH NOT ALWAYS PERCEIVED OR APPRECIATED AS SUCH.

The combination of this trust with the awareness of a duty to the party and the support of this attitude with the wise help of the party organization gives us the end product that we call the participation of the party in the affairs of the community.

The help given by the party to its members who are active within the trade union or self-management body movement will clearly determine the significance and extent of participation to a greater and greater degree. We as a party have, after all, devised a concept of both these movements and of their places in a democratic socialist system as well as their role in the country's socialist renewal. This concept cannot, however, be implemented automatically, nor can it be put into effect by order of an authoritative resolution. ITS FATE, AS A CONCEPT, NOW LIES IN THE HANDS OF TENS OF THOUSANDS OF PARTY MEMBERS AT INDUSTRIAL WORKPLANTS. Such a concept and its class and political significance must be patiently and clearly explained to the work forces. It must be guarded from the kind of bureaucracy that scorns and avoids inconvenience and the economic administration's managerial tricks. Such a concept must also be defended in the political struggle against the forces and political trends that attempted to fashion an antistate and antiparty instrument from the trade union and self-management movement, even though the attempt was not a successful one, though the wish for it has remained.

This concept will fulfill its role and it will result in a better utilization of the wealth of production, in a more just standard of living for the workers as well as in the development of democracy, but only when the widest cross section of working people has been converted to the cause and accepts it as their own.

The trust of the community and the awareness of support for the party recommendation should therefore prompt all comrades now working for the cause, despite frequently severe setbacks in trade unions and self-management bodies to recruit new people for the implementation of this concept every day through the example of their participation, their work, their courageous attitudes, and their honest concern for the good of the work force. They should always feel that even in the face of unavoidable clashes and strife, they will receive the support and the readiness of the party organization which will send them its express help.

SEJM TU COMMISSION MEETS, ADOPTS REGULATIONS

LD200012 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] The third plenary session has taken place of the Sejm consultative commission on trade union matters. Under the chairmanship of Prof Zbigniew (Salda) the 31 permanent members of the commission discussed forms of aid in the organization and setting in motion trade union activity throughout the country in the propagation of the contents of legal acts, and in the dissemination of knowledge about the trade unions' role and tasks as an indispensable link of the socialist social system.

During the debate regulations were adopted for the work of the Social Consultative Commission, as well as the principles of this work of its groups: instructional legal and informational-advisory. The concept of the formation of the trade union aktiv was also discussed.

SUSPENDED DEMOCRATIC YOUTH UNION SUPPORTS PRON

LD212128 Warsaw PAP in English 2024 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 21 Nov -- The Presidium of the suspended Democratic Youth Union at its session in Krakow yesterday, held under permission from the president of the city of Krakow, voiced the union's support for the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON and willingness to take part in all actions to serve national accord and national rebirth.

The resolution adopted by the union's authorities said the union is willing to continue to draw on the attainments of the Democratic Party and the PUWP-UPP-DP alliance. The union also considers the message included in the Sejm resolution of July 21 and the declaration of the commission initiating the PRON as concordant with its programmatic guidelines. The union moreover considers the propagation of the idea of national accord and rebirth, currently implemented by the PRON movement, as one of its key tasks.

The union's authorities applied to the president of the city of Krakow for lifting the decision to suspend the union.

NEW STUDENT ASSOCIATION ADOPTS STATUTE

LD212320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The Association of Polish Students [ZSP] Congress taking place in Warsaw is continuing its deliberations, and in the late hours of this evening adopted the ZSP Statute. This document states that the association is implementing its tasks by, in particular, inspiring the active participation of the student milieu in the country's social life, participation in resolving the social and welfare problems of the student milieu and cooperation with the appropriate state organs, self-managements and trade unions in the sphere of an appropriate employment of graduates of higher education establishments, as well as granting help and intervening in the students' proposals if they are deemed justified. The ZSP wishes to participate actively in the shaping and implementation of programs of higher education establishments and in the creation of conditions enabling it to utilize the intellectual potential of academic youth, which in particular encompasses organizing the student scientific movement, discussion clubs, publishing companies and specialized agencies. The ZSP declares its cooperation with students' self-managements in resolving problems of the student milieu, organizing cultural activities and developing and supporting student artistic activities. The ZSP intends to organize tourist activities and various forms of relaxation at home and abroad, and to deal with physical culture in the student milieu. At present the discussion over the electoral regulations and the principles of elections to the supreme authorities of the organization is in progress.

MILITARY GROUPS TO INSPECT LOCAL ADMINISTRATIONS

LD222212 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 22 Nov -- Military operational groups will return to most rural communities and townships throughout Poland for a transitional period of time tomorrow under decision of the chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption WRON.

The groups are supposed to survey recent changes in the functioning of the basic local administration organs and local economic links. They will check the realization of motions and recommendations from the operational groups which were functioning last year. They will also check the degree of implementation of decisions taken by voivodship defence committees, including the question of preparations for winter, municipal and food economy, and housing construction.

FARMERS' UNION PRESIDIUM CONFERENCE ENDS

LD210006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] The 2-day debates of the Presidium of the Main Council of the National Union of Farmers, Agricultural Circles and Organizations, ended today.

The debates were devoted above all to such problems as the draft bill on social insurance for private farmers and their families, the draft resolution of the Council of Ministers (?on) the organization of the contract purchasing of agricultural produce, the financial issues of this production, the union's stance regarding problems of supplying the countryside with water, and the implementation of this year's production tasks.

In the discussion it was stated that the draft bill on social insurance for farmers must be handed over for new consultations, because this bill should put the rights of farmers on a level with those of the urban population.

On the second day of the session, the meeting was also attended by Minister of Agriculture and the Food Economy Jerzy Wojtecki. It was indicated that voices are being raised ever more frequently on the subject of the excessively large incomes of farms. These opinions, it was stated, distract attention from the real problems, connected with the activity of farms.

Secretary of the ZSL Supreme Committee Jozef Koziol met with members of the Presidium of the Main Council. They discussed agriculture matters and the concerns of inhabitants of the countryside. Particular attention was devoted to the question of improving the social conditions of farmers and their families.

ZSL SUPREME COMMITTEE ASSESSES SUPPLIES

LD222222 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The Presidium of the ZSL Supreme Committee has carried out a comprehensive assessment of the supply to farmers and to the countryside of agricultural production means, investment assets and industrial and consumer goods, in the light of the joint agricultural policy. The way the scale and structure of this supply shape up is a decisive factor in the level of agricultural production, the reconstruction of economic links between town and country and the creation of motivation to produce in agriculture and in the other sectors of the national economy. It was stated that there had been a certain improvement this year in the supply of certain agricultural production means, especially those produced by the machine industry. However, this progress is unsatisfactory; there has even been a regression in some products when compared with supplies in previous years. There is a threat to the full implementation of the operational programs in this sphere. The situation is particularly drastic in the supply of rubber footwear for work and farmers' working clothes. The supplies of industrial consumer articles are at a level between 50 and 70 percent of last year's supplies.

This situation restricts to a considerable degree agricultural production activity and the yield of marketable produce; it also has a negative effect on the sociopolitical moods in the countryside. This carries the danger of a breakdown of agricultural production, the symptoms of which are already occurring in animal husbandry and in the considerably lower cereals procurement.

CONSUMERS FEDERATION ON MEAT SUPPLIES, SHORTAGES

LD211850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] The eighth session of the Supreme Council of the Consumers Federation has been held in Warsaw. In a resolution on food supplies for the population, the council pointed to the real danger of a deterioration in the supply of meat and meat products due to the alarming drop in animal breeding. The council demanded that immediate government decisions be made in order to check the decline in breeding and to activate procurement.

In another resolution dealing with the increase of the price for railroad and state motor transportation tickets, the Supreme Council of the Consumers Federation stated that this operation is not accompanied by guarantees that the quality of service for passengers in the means of transport and in stations will be improved. The Supreme Council feels that it is not too late to amend the draft solutions and that public opinion must be taken into consideration.

The program for future activities of the federation was also discussed during the debate. Malgorzata Niepokolczycka from Gdansk has been elected new chairwoman.

PAP REPORTS DRAFT LAW ON POWER ECONOMY

LD201828 Warsaw PAP in English 1450 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 Nov -- The draft law on fuel and energy economy, postulated by the last plenary session of the PUWP Central Committee, is ready. It has been prepared by a team headed by the chief inspector of power economy and including representatives of several ministries.

The main assumption on which the draft law has been based is that it is necessary to create legal protection of fuels and energy which are non-renewable resources whose shortage hampers socio-economic development of the country. This has been particularly visible in recent years. The growing demand for fuels and energy coupled with an excessive energy-intensity of the national economy led to an upsetting of the energy balance. In addition, it turned out that in conditions of economic reform the existing legal regulations pertaining to energy economy dating back to 1962 do not guarantee a rational and economic utilisation of fuels and energy.

The draft has eight chapters dealing with, among other things, investment policy principles, production of energy equipment, supplies of fuels and energy and operation of energy equipment, and organizational system.

The draft envisages that the Council of Ministers will be empowered to set limits of maximum energy consumption by individual pieces of equipment, leading to the elimination from production of energy-guzzling equipment. Also, the Council of Ministers will be empowered to limit supplies or consumption of certain kinds of fuels and energy in definite applications.

The draft will be broadly consulted and it should be expected that work on the law will be completed early next year.

OFFICIAL REACTION TO REAGAN-KOHL COMMUNIQUE

LD191938 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Polish Government press spokesman statement -- read by announcer]

[Text] The Government of the Polish People's Republic was astonished to acquaint itself with the communique published at the end of the official visit by FRG Chancellor Helmut Kohl to the United States. Certain excerpts of this document are in glaring conflict with the declarations made on other occasions on the readiness for an improvement in East-West relations. They also call into question the sincerity of those declarations.

It can be seen from the communique, among other things, that the President of the United States and the federal chancellor deemed themselves competent to express opinions on Polish internal affairs.

This is yet another example of interference in our affairs and violation of the CSCE Final Act. which they so willingly quote. They attempt with odd persistence to ignore the positive transformations taking place in Poland, which are aimed at the realization of important socioeconomic reforms and national accord on the basis of the binding Constitution of the Polish People's Republic. They reiterate in yet another variant the known formula which makes the development of bilateral relations dependent on the meeting of specific conditions. They, thus pretend to the role of lecturing on how Poland should settle her internal affairs.

The Polish Government categorically rejects this as yet another manifestation of arrogance and interventionism.

The allegation that the situation in Poland has a negative effect on the climate of building safety and cooperation in Europe sounds cynical. It is not Poland that is the source of unrest. The cause of unrest lies in the imperial policy of the United States, which is aimed at changing the status of forces in Europe and the world and at winning Polish issues for this purpose. It is, it can be seen, eagerly and obligingly supported by the new FRG Government.

The Polish nation and European nations know and remember history. No one has the right to set Poles at oods with each other and to undermine the foundation of Europe's safety, which was unambiguously reaffirmed in the CSCE Final Act.

In the light of this communique, use of the socalled Polish question as a smokescreen for urging an arms race and imposing upon Europe a new U.S.-FRG order becomes all the more clear. It is also clear that statements of this sort are attempts to divert the attention of public opinion from one's own shameful internal problems.

Poland will not revert from its chosen path and will not give way under pressure. We will solve our affairs in accordance with the most vital interests of the Polish nation and state.

It is high time for these two states to adopt a realistic stand on Poland, in the interest of bilateral relations and in the name of peace in Europe.

WARSAW REPORTS REAGAN ADDRESS ON 'MX' MISSILES

LD231216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] President Reagan in his live radio and television speech, confirmed the decision to build 100 intercontinental MX missiles. The implementation of the first phase of the program, which envisages the production and deployment of 100 MX missiles on rocket launchers, is to cost more than $25 billion.

Using the argument about the defense interests of the United States, Reagan deemed the existing nuclear forces of the United States to be outdated. The U.S. president also presented several proposals addressed to the Soviet Union. He stated, among other things, that in a letter to the Soviet leaders he proposed a broad exchange of fundamental data about the two superpowers' nuclear forces. He also suggested that there should be mutual information on all intercontinental missile tests involving nuclear heads in order to avoid the threat of a nuclear conflict as a result of a surprise or wrong calculation.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON RFE'S NAJDER, ANTISOCIALIST LINKS

LD202214 Warsaw PAP in English 2012 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 Nov -- Zdzislaw Najder and his radio station (Radio Free Europe's Polish section) will not say anything new over what he had earlier contended as member of the Polish Agreement for Independence (PPN), an anti-Polish grouping typical of the subversive political activity," TRYBUNA LUDU said in an extensive article unmasking the man and PPN.

The paper said that PPN, founded at the turn of 1975, belonged to "the anti-socialist groupings" similar to KOR (Social Self-Defense Committee] and KPN [Confederation for an Independent Poland] whose programmes and experience were utilised by some activists of Solidarity, both at the national and regional levels. TRYBUNA pointed to "a striking similarity between PPN's programme and official documents signed by the Solidarity, among others."

PPN's programme, which "is not original and in many points convergent on programmes of other opposition groupings, like KOR, ROPCIO [Movement for the Defense of Human and Civic Rights] and KPN" is based on anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, TRYBUNA said. Among PPN's leaders is Zdzislaw Najder, head of the Munich-based so-called Polish section of Radio Free Europe since last spring.

"'The help' rendered by Najder and the like resulted in the Solidarity's leadership going politically astray, it wrecked the hopes of the working people for the conclusion of a national agreement, led to the threat of confrontation whose outbreak was prevented by the introduction of martial law," the daily wrote.

"Najder does not give up, he goes on inciting, appealing and promising like in the old 'good times'," TRYBUNA went on. "It would be an exaggeration, however, to ascribe to Najder and his assistants any independence in creating and formulating their conceptions. It is more apt to say that they perform the role of transmitters and executors of orders given by their American superiors. It is the latter who direct the propaganda campaign against Poland. What matters for them is that Poland not be calm or stable, for in that case they have a pretext for interfering in our and our bloc's internal affairs. It is them who bankroll Mr Najder's managerial salary...."

CZYREK COMMENTS ON U.S., POLISH FOREIGN POLICIES

LD222206 Warsaw PAP in English 2009 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 22 Nov -- "The policy of confrontation pursued by the American Administration and a number of other Western states has led to the most serious sharpening of relations with the East after the second world war but is also responsible for the emergence of sharp conflicts and controversies within the Western alliance and its relations with Third World countries", Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the PUWP Central Committee told PUWP CC lecturers at a meeting here today.

The consistent peace policy of socialist community states and, on the other hand, these sharpening controversies have cast doubt on the effectiveness of the U.S. Administration's policy. This has had its reflection both in the armaments challenge, the economic sanctions policy or the fiasco of designs to spark off confrontations in Poland. Moreover, this is reflected in a certain growth of coexistence tendencies insible in the West which gives ground for cautious optimism. The presence of many statesmen at the recent funeral of Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow is one manifestation of such tendencies.

These tendencies apparent in the international situation, the ineffectiveness of the policy from the position of strength, attempts to "play the Polish card" or to isolate Poland confirm that the Western imperialism's attitude to Polish matters is purely instrumental, said Jozef Czyrek.

Poland will continue to make its contribution to the policy of shaping the contemporary world based on detente, security and cooperation, at the same time normalising its domestic situation. But the moves involved in our internal policy are in no way related to Western pressure, emphasized Jozef Czyrek.

(?Poland will) vigorously counteract all Western actions aimed against our national interests. We shall strengthen our alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, the relations with whom are for us of basic importance also for overcoming the economic crisis. At the same time we shall look for ways to develop relations with all Western nations espousing a realistic policy, as well as partnerly mutually advantageous relations with Third World countries, said Jozef Czyrek.

Poland's place in the present-day world and its role in the international arena are closely linked with the Yalta-Potsdam peace order. Any infringement of that order runs counter to Poland's raison d'etatm said Jozef Czyrek.

FRG'S 'GROWING ROLE' IN NATO POLICY NOTED

LD202202 Warsaw PAP in English 2007 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw 20 Nov -- A conference on the German problems was held in Poznan on November 16-17. At the conference, Commodore Dr Zbigniew Cieckowski delivered a report "The Role of the FRG and the Bundeswehr in the NATO Current Military Policy".

Here are the main theses of the report: An analysis of the FRG's military policy testifies to its continuity. Despite apparently pragmatic signs of evolution, this policy is invariable in its essence. It suits the FRG's main political parties because their military concepts agree with each other in 85 per cent.

The FRG plays a growing role in the general front of imperialist policy aimed against socialism. This stems from the FRG's economic and military potential and expansionist tendencies of its finance capital. The FRG's position in NATO is determined by its economic and demographic potential and by that country's location important from the geo-political point of view. The FRG ground forces are the backbone of the NATO striking power for the central European war theatre. In tune with the FRG's economic position, its financial and military contribution to NATO, the Bundeswehr generals win an increasingly large number of executive posts in the pact.

The rapid build-up of the FRG military potential and in its role in NATO is accompanied by the intensifying ideological indoctrination of the society and soldiers of that country in the spirit of anti-communism, strivings for the reunification of Germany and affirmation of the capitalist system.

Besides the U.S., the FRG has the most developed military machine in NATO for psychological warfare. This is largely connected with the expected possible war operations on the GDR's territory. In the aspect of the FRG eastern policy, the Bundeswehr is a kind of laboratory and centre for spreading anti-communist, revanchist-revisionist and anti-Polish propaganda.

Political and hence militaristic tendencies, now becoming evident in the FRG, reflect the existence and even the growth of economic-social, and politico-military premises in that country which are dangerous to peace in Europe and the world.

GORSKI, DELEGATION WALK OUT OF ILO DEBATE

LD200956 Warsaw PAP in English 0727 GMT 20 Nov 82

[By PAP correspondent Jerzy Wankowicz]

[Text] Geneva 19 Nov -- The Polish delegation for the debates of the ILO Administrative Council on the Polish trade union law firmly protested against the so-called recommendations adopted today by the council and left the conference room in sign of protest.

The document did not dissociate itself from the unsubstantiated charges of different trade union boards claiming that Poland allegedly violated certain decisions of the ILO convention.

The document endorsed by the council, a body affiliating in majority representatives of antisocialist circles, is in glaring contrast to the decision of the plenary session of the 68th labour conference of June 1982.

Head of the Polish delegation to the Geneva debates Deputy Minister for Labour Krzysztof Gorski told the council that the above mentioned recommendations, prepared by the Committee for Unions' Liberties, constitutes an inadmissible attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of a sovereign state. The council's approval constitutes a violation of the principles which the ILO should represent. Those principles are distorted through tendentious influencing by a certain group of representatives of some countries and some trade union boards, he charged.

Taking the floor during the discussion Minister Gorski said the Polish delegation deplored the fact that the document of the Committee for Union's Liberties distorts the facts and assessments concerning the real situation in Poland and the intentions of this country's authorities. In the light of the explanations made so far by the Polish Government in the International Labour Office, in the light of the progressing normalization in Poland and the initiated rebirth of the unionist movement in this country, the formulations contained in the recommendations cannot be accepted by the Polish Government, he declared.

Vice-Minister Gorski termed as one-sided the opinions contained in the report of the Committee for Unions' Liberties. The report does not take into account the opinion of ILO experts submitted to the Polish Sejm (parliament) last October stating that the draft trade unions law grants the employees the right to create trade unions and defines their rights in terms pretty close to the ILO convention No 87, Vice-Minister Gorski stated.

AFGHANISTAN'S KARMAL RECEIVES HOMEBOUND ENVOY

LD21604 Warsaw PAP in English 1501 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Kabul 22 Nov -- Polish Ambassador Edward Baradziej has been received by Central Committee general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, President of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Babrak Karmal in connection with the termination of his diplomatic mission to that country.

LATE REPORTS: REACTION TO 'DIRTY STORY' ON WALESA

NC231400 Paris AFP in English 1348 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 23 (AFP) -- The Polish Government organ RZECZPOLITA today accused the Western media of slandering the Polish Government by circulating false reports that security personnel passed compromising photos and tapes of Solidarity founder Lech Walesa to the Catholic Church authorities.

Last week, the National Broadcasting Company of the United States released a report that security personnel had turned over a dossier to Catholic Church leaders here containing photos and tapes of Mr. Walesa in compromising sexual situations.

"We do not know if Walesa was photographed or not in compromising situations. What is important is the circulation of rumors that security services planted cameras and microphones under Mr. Walesa's bed in a planned campaign to defame the man," the newspaper said.

"Who is doing the defaming? Who is falsifying the facts? Who is telling dirty stories about Walesa?" The newspaper asked, accusing Western media of using any pretext to mercilessly attack the Polish authorities.

The newspaper noted that neither the Polish Catholic Church nor the government had made any mention of the compromising dossier.

DISSIDENT GRAZYNA KURON DIES IN LODZ HOSPITAL

NC231315 Paris AFP in English 1224 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Warsaw, Nov. 23 (AFP) -- The wife of interned Polish dissident Jacek Kuron, Grazyna, 43, died today in hospital in Lodz, central Poland, of a pulmonary infection, family members said.

Both Mr Kuron and his wife were interned following the imposition of marital law in Poland last December.

Mrs. Kuron was released in May and admitted to hospital.

In September, her husband was formally charged with trying to overthrow the state by force.

REPORTAGE ON CEAUSESCU VISIT TO INDONESIA

Foreign Minister Received

AU221951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 AMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta, AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- On November 22, in the afternoon, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, and Elena Ceausescu received the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and his wife, who paid a courtesy call on the harbingers of the Romanian people.

Showing he was honoured by the Romanian head of state's receiving him while on an official visit to Indonesia, the foreign minister laid stress on the special importance of this summit event for the promotion of the relations of collaboration between the two countries, in the international arena included.

President Nicolae Ceausescu tackled, during his talk with the foreign minister, a series of problems in the focus of the world public opinion at present, highlighting the need for the developing and nonaligned countries to take ever more intense and firm action for halting the arms race, for liquidating the hotbeds of conflict by means of negotiations, for promoting the course of detente, for instating a new international economic order, for building a juster and better world.

Meeting With Vice President

AU221950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- On November 22 President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Elena Ceausescu met Adam Malik, vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia, and his wife, who paid a courtesy call on the distinguished Romanian guests at their residence in Jakarta.

The vice-president of the Republic of Indonesia and his wife expressed gratitude at having that interview with President Nicolae Ceausescu and with Elena Ceausescu.

On the occasion the sides talked cordially and tackled certain topical international problems.

Laying stress on the complexity of the international life, particularly on the grave phenomena existing in the world economy, the sides brought to the fore the ever more important part to be played by the developing and nonaligned countries, by their solidarity and united action in the solving of the problems confronting mankind, to the interest of all peoples. On this line there was highlighted the positive collaboration between Romania and Indonesia in the international arena, the wish of the two countries to amplify it to the advantage of both peoples, of the cause of detente, peace and understanding throughout the world.

Awards Exchanged

AU221952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- On his official visit to Indonesia, Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu was conferred the "Star of the Republic" with sash, the highest Indonesian distinction.

Elena Ceausescu was conferred the order "The Most Distinguished Daughter of the Country" with sash.

Suharto, president of the republic of Indonesia, was conferred the order "The Star of the Socialist Republic of Romania", first class, with sash, and Mme Tien Suharto was conferred the order "Tudor Vladimirescu", first class.

Ministers Discuss Cooperation

AU221953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- On November 22, Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister of the Romanian Governemnt, and Nicu Constantin, deputy minister of the machine-building industry, conducted talks with the Indonesian ministers for economic, financial and industrial affairs, of industry and of agriculture and with other representatives of the Indonesian economic life. New economic collaboration ventures, inclusive of the industrial cooperation were written down on the agenda of the meeting and both sides pointed to the existence of large possibilities in this respect and expressed the wish to materialize them.

The same day, the minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Stefan Adrei, met with the minister of foreign affairs of Indonesia, Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja. On the occasion, opinions were exchanged on international subjects of common interest, on the modalities of expanding the collaboration between the two countries in the resolution of the current issues confronting mankind.

Economic Accord Signed

BK230855 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 0700 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] The signing of an economic cooperation agreement between the Governments of Indonesia and the Romanian Socialist Republic took place at Wisma Negara [official guest house] in Jakarta this afternoon. The signing was conducted by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja and the Romanian foreign minister.

Meanwhile, on the second day of his visit to Indonesia, Romanian President Ceausescu and his wife will attend a dinner to be hosted by the Jakarta metropolitan governor at city hall this evening. The Romanian president will leave Indonesia tomorrow morning for Kaula Lumpur.

Ceausescu Toast at Suharto Dinner

AU221957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Jakarta AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- Expressing satisfaction at the important progress in recent years by the Romanian-Indonesian relations, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out in his toast at the dinner given on Monday by President Suharto that Romania's and Indonesia's growing economic, technical and scientific potential offered big possibilities for the development of broad and mutually advantageous collaboration and cooperation, especially in such important economic domains of mutual interest as extractive industry, pertrochemistry, machinebuilding and others.

The difference of social system between our countries must not hamper the development of broad international collaboration, the speaker went on, stressing that it is necessary at present that the states develop relations of collaboration, based on fully equal rights, observance of national independence and soveriegnty, non-immixture in internal affairs and mutual advantage. Mentioning that the two countries worked in the spirit of these principles and that the selfsame spirit prevailed in the summit talks begun on Monday, the president of Romania expressed confidence that in the course of his visit the Romanian-Indonesian relations would be given new perspective.

Approaching questions of international life, President Ceausescu pointed out that Romania was very concerned with the tension in international life, with the growing arms race,the economic crisis and the worsening situation of the developing countries.

The fundamental problem of our epoch, stated Nicolae Ceausescu, is the halting of the arms race, the passage to disarmament, nuclear above all, the securing of peace, of the vital right of the human beings, of peoples, that is, the right to free and dignified development, to life and peace. He stressed the need for everything possible to be done for the settlement of the disputed issues in various zones of the world only by means of negotiations, mentioning that no matter how difficult and time-consuming, the negotiations are by far better and they are the only way to ensuring the peoples' free existence and peace in the world.

Referring in this context to the questions in the Middle East, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We consider that everything possible should be done for a global peace, which should lead to Israel's withdrawal from the occupied territories, to the resolution of the Palestinian people's question, through the foundation of an independent Palestinian state. In the Middle East there must be both an independent Palestinian state and the state of Israel, and relations of good neighbourhood and collaboration should develop among all the states. Romania's president considered that other questions, such as those in South-East Asia and Indochina should be settled in the same manner. He greeted the stand of Indonesia, of the ASEAN member countries which declared for a political settlement of the questions in that part of the world, for the transformation of South-East Asia into a zone of peace and collaboration among all states.

In his toast, President Ceausescu reasserted Romania's stance on the questions of European security and cooperation for the achievement of a united Europe, without nuclear weapons, for the transformation of the Balkans into a zone without any kind of nuclear weapons, without foreign military bases.

He pointed to the need for the strengthening of the solidarity and collaboration of the developing countries with a view to achieving a new international economic order, to ensuring the participation of all nations, with equal rights, in the settlement of the questions of the international life, to enhancing the role of the United Nations Organization and of other international bodies.

Evoking the big demonstrations in Europe against the war, for peace, Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the Romanian people was also involved, most firmly, in those actions, pointing to the need for peoples to play a firmer role, to impose their will more firmly in the building of a world of peace and social justice.

At the end of the toast, President Nicolae Ceausescu expressed his satisfaction that in the major questions of the international life, Romania and Indonesia collaborate actively in the international bodies. This collaboration starts from the fact that our peoples want peace, want to live in freedom, in equality and independence -- which all the nations of the world want too. We are convinced that in the future too this collaboration will play an important role in the settlement of the international questions -- said Nicolae Ceausescu.

Suharto Banquet Speech

BK230755 Jakarta OANA in English 0708 GMT 23 Nov 82

["Pool item"]

[Excerpts] Jakarta, Nov 23 (ANTARA/OANA) -- President Suharto has praised the positive role played by Romania in its efforts towards creating world peace.

Romania could play this positive role, President Suharto said in his address at a state dinner held in honour of visiting Romania President and Mrs. Elena Ceausescu at Istana Negara [state palace] here last night, due to the great progress made by that country and its special position in international political relations.

President Suharto told his guest that the wise leadership of President Nicolae Ceausescu has brought his country and people towards great progress and put Romania at a special position in international political relations.

He also said that the Romania leader's visit to this country would promote mutual understanding and friendship and further strengthen existing cooperation between their two countries. The president said that though they have different political-social backgrounds the friendly ties and mutual understanding between the two countries continue to grow and improve by the year. This was possible because the two countries have the same principles in developing relations between countries. The two countries both adhere to mutual respect of their sovereignty, noninterference in the internal affairs and others and were carrying out cooperation towards mutual benefit. The cooperation between the two countries, the president continued, had been of benefit and reciprocal profit.

On the international scene, the president said, both were pursuing the same goals like world peace, progress and justice for all nations and peoples. President Suharto then blamed the current troubles in the world to the present world order which was no longer compatible to the demands of the present time. He said that the world at present was in a confused situation and insecurity giving cause to concern. He said there was conflicts at many points throughout the globe and with regard to the economy, the world was in protracted poor situation. Such a situation clearly posed a threat to world peace, the president said. The president said that though much had been done, results were still forthcoming to providing hope for the achievement of lasting world peace which would ensure progress of all countries.

The president then related to the country's development program for the past 15 years and stressed that Indonesia would continue with its development process. In the efforts to accelerate the course of development and to keep the course and goals determined by itself the Indonesian people considered it beneficial to cooperate with other countries. Under this spirit, he said, "we are conducting cooperation with other countries without discriminating on the political and social system adhered to respectively."

Before the state dinner, also attended by Vice President and Mrs Adam Malik, an exchange of souvenirs took place. President Suharto presented his Romanian colleague a silver tea set and a book on the struggle for independence of the Indonesian people. President Ceausescu in turn presented President Suharto with a handmade carpet and a porcelain tea set. The dinner was also attended by cabinet ministers and other ranking officials and members of the party of President Ceausescu.

CEAUSESCU TOAST AT BANQUET GIVEN IN KARACHI

AU221937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Karachi, AGERPRES 22/11/1982 -- Romania and Pakistan are firmly committed to independent socioeconomic development and the strengthening of their collaboration is particularly significant, President Nicolae Ceausescu said in the toast he proposed at the banquet given by President Mohammad Ziaul Haq adding: The relations between our countries are grounded on the principles of full equality of rights and mutual advantage, non-interference in domestic affairs and that is why theirs is an ever more powerful development.

Life, world developments, the Romanian head of state showed, strongly prove that the peoples must work in all firmness to steadily consolidate their national independence enhancing their economic growth and improving the standard of living of the peoples, as a decisive factor for the strengthening of each nation's independence and sovereignty. This should be emphasized even more in the current circumstances of sharpening world economic crisis and tendencies of immixture in other states' affairs, of imposing certain political conditions, of widening the gaps between the rich and the poor countries.

Referring to the international situation Nicolae Ceausescu said that at present the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place, just as the ensurance of all nations' peace were the fundamental questions of our epoch. The level of armings, the prospect of a destructive nuclear war call for action to defend peace. Neither the social system nor philosophical or other conceptions will matter when nuclear bombs fall. They will kill and destroy the tremendous achievements of human civilization. Starting from all this we consider that we must do our utmost to solve all interstate litigious issues by negotiations alone.

It is in this spirit that we also see the resolution of the questions in your region, of the questions in Afghanistan a resolution which should guarantee the independence and sovereignty of Afghanistan, end all outside interference, provide possibilities for the Afghan people to solve the questions related to its socioeconomic and democratic development by itself on the road of progress, as it wishes.

Referring to the questions in the Middle East President Ceausescu said inter alia: We consider that at present everything possible should be done for a global peace to be reached in the Middle East ensuring the resolution of the Palestinian people's question and its right to self-determination to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included. Indeed there are several proposals for the actions to be taken in this direction. We consider that all these proposals should be taken into account. In this framework it is necessary that an international conference should be convened, with the participation of all the sides concerned, the Palestinians, the Palestine Liberation Organization included. An independent Palestinian state as well as the Israeli state should coexist in the Middle East, while all the states should establish relations of peace and good neighbourliness among themselves. The latest developments in Lebanon have proved that a military solution was not possible, that everything should be done for a political, negotiated settlement.

Romania's president also referred to the European countries' concerns for the Madrid conference to conclude with positive results and reiterated his country's firm stance on the halting of the deployment of new missiles in Europe and the withdrawal of the ones in place, the transformation of the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons and foreign military bases.

He also highlighted the need for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the participation of all the states in the resolution of the complex questions of the international life.

In his toast Nicolae Ceausescu showed that Romania's and Pakistan's stances on the complex questions of the international life were identical or very close pointing out that during the summit talks conducted in Bucharest joint conclusions were reached in connection with the strengthening of the collaboration between the two countries and their participation in solving those questions.

We wish that Romania and Pakistan, collaborating for their socioeconomic development, would cooperate actively in the world arena for a policy of peace, national independence, detente, each nation's economic and social progress, President Ceausescu said in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT KUWAIT LATTER HALF OF NOVEMBER

AU221822 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1800 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu will pay an official visit of friendship to Kuwait in the second half of November at the invitation of the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah.

TANJUG REPORTS REAGAN'S ADDRESS TO NATION

LD231116 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] Washington, November 23 (TANJUG) -- In his last night's (Monday) address to the nation President Reagan said that with an accelerated arms build up over recent years the Soviet Union had changed the former military balance to its own advantage, which now endangers world peace.

The United States wishes peace, said the head of the U.S. state stressing that the government would endeavour to ensure this by strengthening U.S. armed forces in order to deter a possible attack by aggressor on the one hand, and by endeavouring to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on a considerable mutual reduction of both conventional and nuclear armament on the other.

Earlier during the day Reagan asked the Congress approval for the production of a hundred most sophisticated giant "MX" missiles each carrying ten "H" bombs which hit targets with great precision. The statement of the "MX" missiles has been interpreted here as a White House announcement to Moscow that the U.S. is determined to continue building up arms in order that the Soviet Union accept the U.S. proposal on a sizeable reduction on nuclear armament.

In the address to the nation Reagan said that the United States would never use its armed forces except to deter attack.

President Reagan said he had sent Soviet leader Andropov a letter proposing measures for reducing mistrust between the two nations. These involve information on the launching on intercontinental missiles, prior notification of military maneuvers, the exchange of data on nuclear forces and the expansion of the hot line to exchange urgent information and prevent an accidental conflict from taking place because of misunderstanding.

INTERNAL AFFAIRS SECRETARY VISITS ITALY

Dolanc Arrives in Rome

LD221138 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, federal secretary for internal affairs, arrived in Rome today. Stane Dolanc is paying a return visit to Virginio Rognoni, the Italian interior minister.

Meets With Italian Ministers

LD222248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2113 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Rome, Nov 22 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Secretary for Internal Affairs Stane Dolanc today, Monday, conferered with his host Virginio Rognoni, Italian minister of internal affairs.

The two ministers, exchanged views on the questions of joint battle against crime, drug smuggling, and terrorism of all colours. They also discussed border traffic and other matters.

During the meeting, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, the need was emphasized by both sides for the further development of cooperation between the two adjacent countries' interior organs as part of the overall progress of relations between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Federal Secretary Dolanc today also met with Italian Foreign Minister Emilio Colombo. They discussed international problems and Yugoslav-Italian bilateral relations.

Ribicic on Relations With Italy

AU221934 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 17 Nov 82 p 3

[Lojze Kante report]

[Text] Trieste, 16 Nov -- Last night, the third Italian television channel carried as a supplement to its evening newscast an interview by its Trieste correspondent with Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The interview, which dealt with the latest measures of the Federal Executive Council connected with border crossings and with Yugoslav-Italian cooperation in general, was carried today in full or in excerpted form by all Trieste public information media.

"At issue is not that we would like in any way to restrict the spirit and goals of the Osimo agreements. The Osimo agreements are modern agreements which apply to all fields: to the economic, political, cultural-scientific and not only the border fields, but rather to relations between Yugoslavia and Italy in general, between the Yugoslav and the Italian economies. At issue are temporary, the most necessary measures, the kind that every economy in the world and every country takes in an exceptional economic situation. I know that this is a hard word, but elements of an economic crisis are present in our society. This means that we must protect the effects of the devaluation, struggle for a real rate of exchange for the dinar, close all channels which could erase the effects of this devaluation. Briefly, it is with extraordinary discipline that we must settle this problem," Mitja Ribicic commented in the interview on the federal government's latest measures. When the journalist drew attention to the concern of the Slovene national community in Italy and the Italian community in our country over the weakening of links with the mother peoples, which also results from the restricted border crossings with special border passes issued on the basis of the Udine agreement, Mitja Ribicic said among other things: "We from the League of Communists, from Yugoslavia's political leadership, that is from the delegate assembly, we had ordered the Federal Executive Council to carefully monitor how these measures work in the field of the rights of minorities, our minority and our citizens, both on our side as well as on the Italian side in connection with the Udine agreement. We believe that the temporary nature of these measures is most apparent in this field. We also expect that the joint commission which will meet will review the justification of these measures and find better solutions for regulating those problems which normally arise on this border. It is necessary to know that the aim of these agreements, the Udine agreements and others, is to make possible an open border, to make possible the traffic of people, goods and ideas but, naturally, we wish that this would be the traffic of honest people, good merchandise and progressive ideas."

As a result of disregard for the agreements, the Udine agreement and other agreements, as an entity it happened that much of the border cooperaton was restricted solely to trade. The impression had been created that cooperation across the border was corrupted by the traffic of everything that was bad on our side and the Italian side. With the latest measures we in our country want to give value again to the importance of contacts in the interest of honest work and honest people.

Deliberating further about Yugoslav-Italian relations, Mitja Ribicic stressed that "what is at stake now was not only an economic crisis but also a crisis of detente in the world," which is both for Yugoslavia as well as Italy "a warning that they must keep a strict watch so that the spirit of Helsinki, the spirit of cooperation and peace is not destroyed in this part of the world."

And he concluded by saying that "in connection with certain problems, Yugoslavia is as open as Italy, and in connection with certain problems it is even more open because we are not linked either with the East or the Western trade and economic blocs. We now face a very great responsibility of confirming our orientation at the seventh meeting of the nonaligend countries, of confirming these specific measures of ours aimed at improving the world situation."

STAMBOLIC CONGRATULATES LEBANON'S AL-JUMAYYIL

LD211756 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, Nov 21 (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the independence day of the Republic of Lebanon, Presidency of Yugoslavia President Petar Stambolic has, on behalf of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, sent to Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil a telegram of cordial felicitations and best wishes for the prosperity of the friendly people of non-aligned Lebanon.

The telegram, among other things, stresses Yugoslavia's full support to the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Lebanon and to the current efforts for the country's reconstruction and the creation of conditions for its progress in peace and security.

Assembly of Yugoslavia President Raif Dizdarevic has sent to Lebanese Chamber of Deputies President Kamel al-As'ad cordial felicitations and best wishes for the prosperity of Lebanon and the strengthening of this friendly and non-aligned country's independence and territorial integrity.

HODZA RECEIVES INDONESIAN TRADE MINISTER

LD200028 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2125 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 19 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Fadilj Hodza received Indonesian Minister of Trade and Cooperatives Radius Prawiro here Friday.

Hodza and Prawiro devoted special attention to bilateral cooperation, especially ways of promoting economic relations on long-term foundations. They also discussed the world situation, international economic relations and the preparations for the seventh non-aligned summit.

Minister Prawiro was today received separately by government member and co-chairman of the Yugoslav-Indonesian Joint Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation Rikard Stajner and President of the Presidency of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy Stojan Hristov. Minister Prawiro also conferred with a group of Yugoslav trade and industry representatives. During the meeting, he acquainted his collocutors with Indonesia's latest measures, the most significant being the tying of imports to the sale of its own products, and expressed Indonesia's interest in participation of the Yugoslav economy in its development.

ASSEMBLY MEMBERS MEET WITH EGYPTIAN PREMIER

LD211552 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 21 Nov 82

[Text] Cairo, 21 Nov (TANJUG) -- To us, Yugoslavia is one of the closest and most friendly countries and, therefore, we must invest efforts to coordinate and put our political and economic relations on the same level. This was stated by Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, Egyptian prime minister, in his talks today with members of the Yugoslav parliamentary delegation led by Nikola Kmezic, president of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of Republics and Provinces.

In the talks, the great responsibility of India, Yugoslavia and Egypt, as founders of the Nonaligned Movement, was stressed in the preparations for the forthcoming seventh summit to be held in New Delhi in March next year. It was also noted that both Yugoslavia and Egypt must make every effort to ensure the forthcoming summit's success.

Regarding bilateral cooperation, it was stated that all the conditions exist for the expansion of economic relations not only of commodity exchanges but also of higher forms of cooperation, above all of industrial cooperation, joint investments and activity on third markets. In order to achieve this it was agreed that both sides study each other's 5-year plans to determine the cooperation development program. It was also stressed that there are particularly good prospects to consolidate cooperation in agriculture, the mechanical engineering industry, the building industry and power production.

It was agreed that immediate measures should be taken to extend the validity of the tripartite agreement between India, Yugoslavia and Egypt. As stressed, it would be a good thing to do this before the seventh summit in New Delhi so that the three countries can demonstrate in this way, by their example, all the possibilities offered to nonaligned countries in all spheres of cooperation.

Return from Mideast Trip

LD221130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1005 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Nov (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly delegation led by Nikola Kmezic, president of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, which paid official and friendly visits to Jordan and Egypt, returned to Belgrade today. Delegates Dusan Pekic and Kemal Tarabar, and SFRY Assembly Adviser Vladeta Zunic, were also members of the delegation.

ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER DECRIES HOXHA SPEECH

LD192126 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Prizren, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- Redzaj Suroi, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, spoke in Prizren today to secretaries of basic League of Communists organizations of the Prizren municipality about preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit and about the Nonaligned Movement's role in today's world. Redzaj Suroi dealt in particular with recent attacks by Enver Hoxha on our country and stressed that we do not interfere in anybody's internal affairs and do not allow anybody to interfere in our internal issues. We condemn the interferences which are evident in Enver Hosha's speech and we do not allow the leadership of neighboring Albania to try to shift its internal difficulties onto Yugoslavia, unscrupulously attacking the most glorious achievements of our revolution -- brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, self-management and our nonaligned policy. We believe that the monstrous accusations about the alleged interference of Yugoslav security organs in Albania's affairs will also be rejected by the Albanian people itself.

GRACANIN RECEIVES NETHERLANDS' ROOSOM 19 NOV

LD191210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1122 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 19 (TANJUG) -- Chief of general staff of the Yugoslav People's Army Colonel Petar Gracanin and Chief of Staff of the Netherlands Land Forces Lieutenant General J.G. Roosom today, Friday, had talks on advancing relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries' armies.

The Netherlands chief of general staff is on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces at the (?head of) a military delegation of his country.

During his visit to Yugoslavia General Roosom and members of the delegation visited a number of units and institutions of the Yugoslav armed forces.

AUSTRIA: INTERVIEW WITH YUGOSLAV DISSIDENT DJILAS

AU191415 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1120 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Hellfried Brandl interview with Yugoslav dissident Milovan Djilas in Belgrade, date not given -- recorded -- answers with superimposed German translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr Djilas, a great question concerning the future of this state will be which attitude the communist power will take vis-a-vis the people. While in other communist countries we have seen in the past years that the communist power is making itself independent, for instance in Poland, we see in Yugoslavia slight signs that ideology is again being placed more strongly in the foreground with very strong restrictions on personal liberties.

[Answer] The situation in Yugoslavia cannot be compared with that in Poland or the CSSR, except that one proceeds from the fact that this is a crisis of the communist system in principal. For Yugoslavia the most important point is that it is an independent country and is not under Soviet control. Yugoslavia is different from Poland and the CSSR. It is a multinational state. It has many nationalities and also numerous religions. This makes everything more difficult. Another point, for me the decisive one, is that in contrast to Poland and the CSSR in Yugoslavia there is no opposition at all, either within the party, as in the CSSR, or a broad national movement, as in Poland. The opposition here cannot be blamed for having caused the crisis. The crisis and the difficulties stem from this unsuccessful political system itself. The people are certainly not satisfied with the economic situation, but a real, organized opposition with a program, with clear aims, does not exist. The system is unsuccessful by itself. It is not uniform. It is not homogenous. It does not have any clear ideas, and does not take any successful measures. It is the system which has run into difficulties.

[Question] What do you think must be done to get out of this economic and political crisis?

[Answer] So far, it has not been possible for anyone who does not belong to the power and functionaries' apparatus, a citizen of this country, to propose programs which could have resulted in an improvement of the situation in Yugoslavia. For a simple reason: those in power do not allow it. For instance, take the last measures of the government, which are not bad. Also I, as a dissident, take a positive attitude vis-a-vis these measures. The serious causes that led to this crisis are not eliminated by that. This also applies to other measures in Yugoslavia. In themselves they are not bad, but they are insufficient, unsuccessful and they in no way hit the main problem.

[Question] Is that maybe connected with the fact that those in power want to keep alive politically, that they do not at all have the time to develop prospects for the future.

[Answer] I believe that the governing circles in Yugoslavia agree on one thing: preserving power, preserving order and preserving the system inherited from Tito. This is the biggest fault of this regime, which is only interested in power, not in solving the problems, not in mobilizing the other forces that exist in Yugoslavia, for instance in activating democratic forces which exist in Yugoslavia not only in the insignificant dissident circles but also within the communist system.

DRAGAN CHAIRS FEC MEETING, ECONOMY DISCUSSED

LD200002 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1447 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to the Federal Information Secretariat, the Federal Executive Council discussed at its session last night, chaired by Zvone Dragan, a number of issues of current economic policy and of our country's relations with other countries.

The accepted proposal for the adoption of the law on the provision of the working capital of basic organizations of associated labor envisages that personal source must be primarily used for working capital and credits only if their repayment term is more than 1 year.

The proposed changes and supplements to the law on the temporary ban on the disposal of a part of social resources for the payment of certain expenses in 1983 envisages that official trips abroad can only be made next year on the basis of the decision of the workers' council of the organization of associated labor or of the appropriate organ in other beneficiaries of social resources.

Entertainment allowances would also be serverely restricted because it is envisaged that next year they could amount to only 50 percent of the level allowed by the social agreement for this year.

At its session last night the Federal Executive Council determined the total amount of foreign exchange for the needs of the federation next year, which is 18.4 percent less compared with the resources for this year. This refers to the resources for the needs of the federal organs for the supplementing of the permanent goods reserves of the federation, to resources of the fund for crediting the speedier development of economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo as well as of the fund of solidarity with nonaligned countries. Such a significant reduction in the resources for the needs of the federation is in line with the resolute course of saving in all the spheres of implementing the function of the federation along with ensuring at the same time that the immediate and necessary needs of the federation are met.

The council discussed and basically backed the program of activity aimed at supplying more regularly the population with products of particular interest next year and charged the relevant federal organs to prepare as soon as possible relevant proposals of measures.

The initiative was also launched to conclude an agreement on taking measures and activities of joint interest for the speedier employment of young specialized cadres in the period from 1983-1985 and in this respect, specialized services have prepared the relevant draft agreement.

Republican LC Views Production

LD192130 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1346 GMT 19 Nov 82

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, 19 Nov (TANJUG) -- The Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee stated today that more than 400,000 communists and over 900,000 employed people in the republic are taking a creatively active part in the broad sociopolitical drive aimed at implementing the conclusions of the third LCY Central Committee session. The general assessment is that the conclusions received the broadest support in all the environments of the republic where specific programs were prepared for their consistent implementation.

Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee, said in his introductory report that this activity in the economic field has already yielded positive results, which are reflected particularly clearly in the growth of industrial production, export and agricultural production. He noted that in October industrial production was 1.4 percent higher than in the same month last year, which represents a significant increase in present-day disturbed conditions of social reproduction.

The president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee went on to note that numerous measures and steps are being taken in the republic to reduce all forms of consumption to within the limits of what was materially possible.

Pozderac stressed that Bosnia and Hercegovina is successfully meeting its obligations to foreign countries. In order to enable it to continue to do so next year as well, the plan envisages a 7.6 percent increase in the export of goods and services and a 14.2 percent increase in the convertible area.

The president of the Central Committee noted in conclusion that these numerous measures, as well as economizing and reliance on one's own resources next year, will be of great significance and that a particularly significant role will be played by the readiness of the working people and citizens to make an even greater contribution to economic stabilization by supporting the national loan with their own participation.

The Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee also had a discussion at its session in Sarajevo today on the activities of the judiciary and self-managing organs in defending social property and the rights of the working people. It was judged that following the congress and the third LCY Central Committee session these organs intensified their work. However, there are still many forms of economic crime and other forms of attack on social property. For instance, in the first 6 months of this year economic crime caused the community as much damage as during the whole of 1981.

Vojvodina Harvest Report

AU191840 Belgrade BORBA in Sorba-Croatian 17 Nov 82 p 1

[B.G. report]

[Text] Novi Sad, 16 Nov -- Fall work has been successfully completed in Vojvodina. This year's rich harvest of corn, sugar beets, soybeans and truck farm products will reach more than 10 million tons which is one of the record crops of the last 10 years.

"As of today harvesting of the crops in the Vojvodina fields has been successfully completed," said today Petar Ilic, regional secretary for agriculture. "There has been a record harvest of 4.6 million tons of corn, which means that the yield per hectare amounted to as much as 7 tons. The 'yellow gold' delivery has been carried out according to plans: 1 million tons of corn from the social sector and 300,000 tons from the private sector have been bought as of now. Besides, this year's rich corn harvest has also caused storage problems. In the past we became accustomed to storing 3.8 million tons each year. Now it is much more."

Together with harvesting, Vojvodina farmers are preparing the soil for spring sowing: Almost half the fields have been plowed as of now, and sufficient quantities of artificial fertilizers have been provided. "The major part of the wheat sowing has been completed in the best time," says Ilic. "This year's plan to sow 330,000 hectares has been exceeded by 40,000 hectares. This increased wheat sowing will certainly affect the sowing of other crops, but we shall try to make industrial crops to be the last affected.

KOMUNIST CRITICIZES 'CLERICALIST ACTIVITIES'

LD221412 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] Belgrade, November 22 (TANJUG) -- The overwhelming majority of believers in Yugoslavia have always been opposed to intermixing faith and politics, political activities by the clergy and political actions in the framework of religious communities.

This is stressed by the weekly "Komunist" in a commentary on a seminar entitled "Clericalism Today and Attitudes Towards It," held recently in Mostar, Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina. The seminar was attended by a number of prominent scholars from abroad.

The so-called "positive politicalization" of religious communities, once viewed with approval, could become negative, regardless of the fact that the great majority of clergymen are honest and loyal citizens, the weekly writes.

In any case, Yugoslavs do not need such a form of political activity as the Yugoslav socialist self-management society offers them broad possibilities for political activity and actions in all spheres.

The aim of clericalism is to oppose the socialist self-management social order, "Komunist" points out.

In order to achieve this aim, clericalism has chosen the tactics of nationalism, the weekly says, adding that a series of such attempts have been noted recently, giving rise to serious concern.

Synchronized social action, ranging from education to committed political activities in all milieus must be designed to prevent clericalist activities, the weekly considers.

It adds, however, that in cases when the clergy attempt to work against the society and its foundations, appropriate measures envisaged by the law must be implemented.

At the same time, attention must be paid to the freedom of religious feelings of citizens who manifested their democratic and patriotic spirit not only during the liberation war but also in the building of socialist society, "Kommunist" stresses.

SLOVENES DISCUSS 'KOSOVO REPUBLIC' CONCEPT

AU211558 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 82 p 4

[J. Pjevic report]

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 9 Nov -- Last night's public discussion forum on the "Kosovo events" which was organized by the Marxist center of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia and the Cankarjev Dom Institution, showed that the citizens of Ljubljana are very interested in the events in that autonomous province, that they sincerely wish that the situation in Kosovo be consolidated as soon as possible and that many of them still do not have a complete picture of all aspects of the Kosovo events despite everything that has been written or said on the topic so far.

Although the moderator of the discussion forum, Dr. Ciril Ribicic, pointed out in his introductory address that the subject of discussion is a wider complex of problems, it was mainly the slogan of the Albanian irredentists demanding that Kosovo become a republic that was discussed. Ribicic especially called attention to the dual nature of the autonomous provinces in our federation: On the one hand, they are component parts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and, on the other, they are constitutionally a part of the SFRY which implies that the borders and the status of the provinces cannot be changed without the accord of all republics and provinces of the federation and without an agreement within the Socialist Republic of Serbia. There is no need to change the constitutional and legal status of the provinces either with a view toward transforming them into republics or toward narrowing their autonomy. Objectively considered, the slogan "Kosovo Republic" is not even in the interest of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, but Albania's open and resolute support for this slogan indicates that it wants to create the conditions for and take the first step toward separating the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo from Yugoslavia and annexing it to Albania. Therefore, this demand is aimed now much more than ever before against Serbia and Federal Yugoslavia and, in view of the social system of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, also against self-management and nonalignment, Dr Ribicic stressed. The slogan about Kosovo as a nationally "pure" republic is especially dangerous and counterrevolutionary.

Intolerance toward the Serbs and other peoples and nationalities in Kosovo (which is directly connected with the slogan "Kosovo Republic") can result in nothing other than strengthening the greater Serbian nationalism and intolerance toward the Albanians living in other socialist republics, in diminishing the readiness of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities to wholeheartedly contribute to the development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and strengthening the centralist and unitarianist forces. In addition to that, the demand for a Kosovo republic is the source of increasing tension in the relations between the SFRY and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, negatively affects the stability of relations in the Balkans and creates the conditions which increase the possibility for the involvement of the big powers in these relations.

Sreco Kiri drew attention to the oppression of the Albanian people in old Yugoslavia as well as to the mistreatment of the Albanians in new Yugoslavia all the way to 1968. He tried to prove that there was a certain continuity in this respect. Dr Pleterski noted in this connection that history is very difficult but that our starting point is the revolution and that everything should be discussed soberly and without emotions in all directly concerned communities. Dr Ribicic pointed out that it is necessary to proceed from common interests and without any mutual accusations over the past.

Dr Ales Bebler (Junior) expressed his disagreement with Dr Ribicic's theses on interpreting the slogan "Kosovo Republic." He believes that Yugoslavia is sufficiently strong and that its stability does not depend on a greater or smaller number of federal units. He disagreed with the view that the present constitutionaland legal system of Yugoslavia is the best and valid for all time. He believes that these matters should be considered within the context of development and process. He cited, as an example, the Swiss cantons and the Swiss referenda as the highest form of democracy. He pointed out that we should adopt the same attitude toward the so-called south Slavic and non-south Slavic peoples within the framework of the SFRY. We should not leave the slogan "Kosovo Republic" to the enemy just because, in this situation, this slogan is unacceptable and unsympathetic primarily because it negates the voluntary nature of life in the SFRY and incites the greater Serbian nationalism.

Dr Ribicic explained that he did not claim that our present constitutional and legal system is valid for all time. He repeated that, under the existing conditions, the slogan "Kosovo Republic" is reactionary and counterrevolutionary. Lev Kreft also agreed with this appraisal and repeated that this slogan has favored and continues to favor strengthening the technobureaucratic structures and statism.

Drago Kosmrlj also expressed his disagreement with Dr Bebler's views. Several speakers in the discussion advocated the introduction and cultivation of bilingualism in Kosovo and all other nationally mixed communities. Replying to the remark by one of the participants in the discussion that an Albanian delegate to the republican cultural community even proposed that some individual performances in the Ljubljana theater should also be in the Albanian language, Dr Ribicic said that the individual cultural events in Albanian in the theater and the Cankarjev Dom Institution would be quite normal and desirable.

KOSOVO TOURIST GUIDE DELETES BORDER WITH ALBANIA

AU212129 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 82 p 11

[Article in the letters to the editor column by Zejnel Zejneli: "Great Error"]

[Excerpts] In its section on Kosovo's geographical characteristics, its geographical position and communications links, the "Kosovo Tourist Guide" which was published in 1978 provides the main characteristics of the province's location. It says that Kosovo is situated in the southwestern part of the SFRY, within the framework of the Socialist Republic of Serbia....

But in the very next passage, this tourist guide says that Kosovo "borders on three socialist republics, Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro, whereas its western border represents the state border with the People's Republic of Albania." Thus a great error is made. As is known, the province of Kosovo is a component part of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and therefore it is impossible to speak about any borders between Kosovo and Serbia.

The authors of the text of the "Kosovo Tourist Guide," which is 158 pages long and is richly illustrated with photographs, are Dr Musa Gasi, Prof Milutin Folic and lawyer Djuro Trbovic, and its reviewers were Dragan Nikolic and Blazo Rakocevic.

And here is another "curious piece of information" concerning the presentation of tourist attractions of the province of Kosovo. The Tourist Kosovo, the province's largest tourist organization, has published the booklet "Kosovo Offers to Tourists" for tourists visiting the province. A map of Yugoslavia, next to a map of the province of Kosovo, appears on the last page of this booklet which describes in detail among other things what the province can offer to tourists. Only the names of two cities -- Belgrade, Yugoslavia's capital, and Pristina, capital of Kosovo — appear on this map of Yugoslavia which was prepared by B. Vucinic. However, the map does not show Albania's borders and thus Kosovo does not appear to be separated from that neighboring state in any way. In this way it appears that Kosovo and Albania are a separate region and that Pristina is its capital.

When this mistake was noticed in 1980 (the booklet was published in 5,000 copies), a new booklet "Kosovo Offers to Tourists" was published and the new edition on its last page, on its back cover, correctly shows the borders, marks the capitals of all of our republics and provinces and separates Kosovo from the People's Republic of Albania with a border.

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23 Nov 1982